Weather
Overcast and mild weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 73.4 and the minimum 60.8, figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.3 and 52.6.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 18

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Madison, tomorrow.
FROM U.S. Pres. Wilson, Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Kashgar, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Kashgar, today.

No. 3900 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年四月十五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924 中華民國十三年五月十八號 20 CENTS

NATIONALISED MINE SCHEME VOTED DOWN IN COMMONS

Proposal Of Labor Member Is Spurned

VOTE 264 TO 168

Lloyd George Leads Attack On Bill

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 16.—The House of Commons today by 264 votes to 168 refused the second reading of a bill moved by a Labor Member providing for nationalisation of mines by purchase and their transference to a Mining Council, presided over by the Minister of Mines, but without giving compensation for royalties.

The mover of the bill stated that there were six persons drawing royalties of over £500,000 yearly, which was more than 3,500 miners received.

Rejection of the bill was moved by a Conservative Member as a rash and disastrous experiment, and was seconded by a Liberal Member.

Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Mines, said that the Government wholeheartedly accepted the principle of the bill, though they recognised that the country had not given a mandate for the nationalisation of mines.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was repeatedly interrupted by Labor Members, denounced the bill as establishing a gigantic coal trust at the interests of a section of the community, but he was sure that the House would not examine in a partisan spirit any broadminded proposal to improve the miner's lot (cheers).

The Liberal vote was split.

BORDER TROOPS ARE WIPED OUT IN MAHSUD RAID

11 Constabularymen Killed And Three Wounded In Frontier Clash

(Reuter's Service)

Peshawar, May 16.—A gang of 100 Mahsuds near Tank (Punjab) is reported to have wiped out a small force of frontier constabulary, eleven constabularymen being killed and three wounded. Ten rifles were captured. It is understood that the enemy also sustained casualties.

Reinforcements have been sent from Tank.

It is believed that the attack was in retaliation of the Constabulary's recently accounting for a gang of Mahsud raiders near Draban.

Grant Appeal In Lunacy Damage Suit

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 16.—The Court of Appeal has given judgment in the case of Mr. Harnett who, on February 29 last, was awarded £25,000 damages against two doctors, Messrs. Adams and Bond, for wrongful detention in a lunatic asylum. The appeal of Dr. Adams, the head of the asylum and against whom damages in the sum of £20,000 were awarded by the Lower Court, was allowed, the Appeal Court entering judgment for him with costs. In the case of Dr. Bond, Commissioner in Lunacy, against whom £5,000 was awarded, the Appeal Court ordered a new trial and granted Dr. Bond the costs of the Appeal, while the costs of the first trial will abide the result of the rehearing, with certain limitations.

Financial And Trade Article

The daily financial and trade article appears on the Financial Page of this issue of The China Press, Page 24

Trophy For Boy Scout Airplane Builders

R. C. WAKEMAN. SCULPTOR

Robert Carleton Wakeman, New York sculptor, is shown putting the finishing touches on his statue "The Chrysalis of Flight," which the National Aeronautics Association of the United States is to award, with $1,000 in gold, to the group of Boy Scouts of America building the fastest model airplane in the competition to be held this Fall. It will be known as the Mulvihill Trophy.

CANTONESE PUT REUTER'S AGENT UNDER ARREST

Chinese Correspondent For News Service Taken Into Custody

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Shameen, May 16.—Reuter's Chinese correspondent at Canton has been arrested.

Note.—The arrest follows the unsuccessful efforts of Reuter's Hongkong Correspondent to secure a view of Sun Yat-sen, which, it is significant to note, was refused him.

The correspondent referred to in the above message is Mr. Hin Wong, who, in addition to representing Reuter's at Canton is also correspondent for the China Weekly Review of Shanghai. Word of his arrest by the military authorities in Canton was received in Shanghai early yesterday morning in a cable from friends which asked assistance in effecting his release but did not state that his arrest had any connection with conflicting newspaper reports emanating from Canton and Hongkong regarding the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Hin Wong is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and in 1921 was a delegate from South China to the World's Press Conference in Honolulu and also represented newspapers in South China at the Washington Conference in 1922. He was editor of the Canton Times prior to that paper's suppression at the hands of the military authorities and about a year ago was arrested and his home and office searched because of complaints on the part of the military officials that he was sending out news reports from Canton critical of the military situation existing in South China. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Wong is head of the Canton Boy Scouts, a member of the municipal council of one of the cities near Canton and interested in educational work.

Poincare Defines His Suggestions On Experts' Plan

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 16.—The French Ambassador in London handed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the letter from M. Poincare, which submits certain points of principle which appeared to the Premier to facilitate putting into execution the experts' report. It also deals at some length with the question of the Ruhr and emphasises the importance of allowing some latitude to the specialists appointed to supervise the change of regime in the railway regie with a view to putting the experts' report into operation without loss of time when the time comes.

BOMB OUTRAGE WORK OF CRANK; RUMORS SPREAD

Servants Of Dr. Koo Who Were Injured Progressing Favorably

(Special to The China Press)

Peking, May 17—The cabinet, at a meeting today decided to offer a reward of $20,000 for the capture of the persons involved in the plot to assassinate Dr. Wellington Koo. A suitable reward will also be offered for the arrest of the makers of the bomb, provided that they inform the authorities who employed them.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—Dr. Wellington Koo's servants are progressing more favorably than was expected. One servant has had both hands amputated, another is semi-conscious and is suffering from severe shock while the third servant has nearly recovered.

The box containing the bomb bore badly written characters, obviously disguised, indicating that it was sent by the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and that it came originally from Chengchow, Honan, where recently curios were discovered.

Wild speculation is giving rise to sensational rumors in connection with the outrage for which there appears to be no foundation. The outstanding feature of the incident seems to be absence of motive. Opinion generally inclines to the belief that it was the work of a crank carried away by the recent political propaganda against Dr. Koo. The detectives are confident of arresting the messenger whose name is now known.

Dutch Government Explains Break In Parley With Reds

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, May 16.—Replying to a Communist, M. van Revesteyn, The Foreign Minister, said that the Dutch delegates regarded the Russo-Dutch negotiations as postponed, but the Soviet regarded them as broken off. Moreover, the Russian reservations with regard to the application of the most-favored nation clause were unacceptable.

M. Troelstra, the leader of the Social Democrats, expressed complete satisfaction with the explanation of the Foreign Minister.

Russ Refuse To Permit Chinese To Sail On Amur

(Special to The China Press)

Peking, May 17.—Information received here today is to the effect that the Russians have refused to permit Chinese vessels to sail the Amur River.

EXCLUSION IS APPROVED BY CONGRESS; UP TO COOLIDGE

Both Houses Vote To Adopt Conferees' Report

BIG MAJORITIES

President Will Seek Advice Of Aides

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, May 16.—After being passed by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority and the Senate by 69 votes to 9, the Immigration Bill, with the provision excluding Asiatics after July 1, is now before President Coolidge, who will probably send the measure to the State and Labor Departments for their recommendations before determining to sign or veto it.

BERLIN POLICE FINALLY ARREST SOVIET SUSPECT

Germany Reported Willing To Accede To Some Of Russ Demands

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, May 16.—The police report that they have rearrested the wanted Communist, M. Bozenhardt, whose escape on May 3 was followed by a raid of the headquarters of the Russian Commercial Delegation. They allege that he was arrested in the house of one of the members of the Delegation, where he had apparently been hiding for a fortnight.

The German Government are apparently prepared to accede to the Russian demand to pay compensation for damage done inside the Delegation offices, but are unwilling to recognise the extraterritorial rights of the offices or to agree to punish the responsible police officials, notwithstanding the fact that the police superintendent has already been suspended.

General Manager Of Union Insurance Society To Retire

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, May 16.—At the annual meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton today, the Chairman announced that the General Manager, the Hon. Montague Ede, was retiring on June 30. In recognition of Mr. Ede's services the directors voted him £20,000 and his present commission on profits for three years. Mr. Paul Lauder has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ede.

American Relief 'Spies' In Russia Sentenced, Report

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, May 17.—It is reported from Moscow that the Minsk Supreme Court has sentenced a man named Katzawrof to five years' imprisonment and a woman named Rumientseva to ten years' imprisonment for espionage on behalf of the American Relief Administration, which M. Zinovieff, at the Provincial Conference of the Communist Party at Leningrad, stated was purely a spying organisation.

Admiral-Oriental Line Increases Its Capital $2,000,000

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Olympia, Wash., May 17.—The Admiral-Oriental line, which operates a fleet of United States Shipping Board Steamships across the Pacific, has increased its capitalisation G. $2,000,000, because of increased business. It was reported at the office of the secretary of state today.

Dr. Schurman En Route To Shanghai; Speaks On U. S. Immigration Policy

American Minister, In Address At Tientsin Holds Right Of Every People To Self-Preservation Is Fundamental Law Of Nations

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

Tientsin, May 15.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to Peking, left here today for Shanghai, where he will arrive on May 19 for a visit of several days before returning to his post in Peking.

En route to Shanghai, Dr. Schurman stopped over here to deliver two speeches, one before the Tientsin Rotary Club on the immigration problem in the United States, and one before Nan Kai University.

Before arriving in Shanghai he will stop at Taian, visit the birthplace of Confucius, and then stop at Choufou. Dr. Schurman was approached by a representative of the American Legion just before leaving Peking in an attempt to have him postpone his Shanghai trip a few days so that he could take part in the pilgrimage General Frederick Ward Post of the Legion will pay to the grave of General Ward in Sungkiang on May 25, when a monument in General Ward's memory is to be officially dedicated, and also to be present at the American Charity Ball on May 31, but was unable to change his plans.

He expressed his thanks to the Shanghai community in tendering him the invitations but explained that he would have to be back in Peking not later than May 24.

MINISTER'S SPEECH

Speaking before the Rotary Club at Tientsin, the American Minister traced the history of immigration to the United States, commented on the manner in which nationals of the various countries were assimilated in the American melting pot and gave an outline of the country's new immigration policy.

"What shall it profit a nation if it gain the whole world by immigration, "Dr. Schurman asked," and lose its soul by non-assimilation? The right of every people to self-preservation is a fundamental of the law of nations. The protection of the personal identity of a people—of its very soul and substance—is self-preservation in its highest potency. The nations which create no barriers against immigration are the nations most menaced by the invasion of surplus populations from abroad.

Dr. Schurman's address, in full, was as follows:—

"Some of you will recall that Tennyson's ode of welcome to the

(Continued on Page 20)

BIG JUDGMENT IS AWARDED BY MIXED COURT

Andersen Meyer Win Suit Against Cotton Mill Co.

Judgment for G. $158,170, Tls. 2,552 and a small sum in Mex. has been given by Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li of the Mixed Court in favor of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. in their civil action against the Heng Dah Cotton Mill Co. and Mr. S. C. Moh. Execution of the judgment has been stayed by the Mixed Court, however, pending the outcome of a counteraction which the Heng Dah Company has filed against Andersen, Meyer & Co. in the United States Court.

The Mixed Court litigation, which opened about a year ago, was in respect of cotton mill machinery sold by plaintiffs to the defendants and the original claim in the present case was for G. $181,000. Messrs. Chalaire and Franklin represented the plaintiffs and the firm of White-Cooper, Master and Harris the defendants.

Judgment against the Heng Dah Co. and Mr. Moh in the amount of G. $43,000 was secured by Mr. Chalaire for Andersen, Meyer last March, that case also involving mill machinery. The defendants were also enjoined at that time from disposing of certain properties in Pootung.

The defendants in the Mixed Court case alleged delay in the delivery of the machinery and on this is based the counter-action, in which Tls. 257,000 damages are claimed.

Dutch Oil Firm Extends Business In West Indies

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, May 17.—The Bataafsche Petroleum Company is considerably extending its business in the West Indies and constructing arge tanks in Venezuela, in addition to forty tanks on which work has commenced in Curacao.

Italo-Czech Pact Now Thought Near

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 16.—Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Premier, has informed his colleague, M. Nintchitch, that an Italo-Czech agreement will probably be concluded on the basis of the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement with regard to Rumania. Dr. Benes has arrived at Rome.

Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

The China Press, Inc.

U.S. AVIATORS SUCCEED IN SPANNING PACIFIC; FRENCH AIRMAN FAILS TO ARRIVE

Crowds Of Shanghai Residents Disappointed After Watching Hopefully For Capt. d'Oisy's Plane; Left Hanoi Yesterday Morning And Now Expected Here Today Or Tomorrow

Chief among yesterday's developments in the air race around the globe in which three nations are participating was the accomplishment of the three American around-the-world planes in effecting a crossing of the Pacific from Attu Island at the tip of the Aleutians to Paramushiru, in the Kurile Islands, north of Japan proper.

The sensational French Aviator, Capt. d'Oisy, whose arrival in Shanghai was expected yesterday afternoon, is apparently traveling a bit behind schedule, as a Reuter message from Hanoi indicated that he did not expect to leave there until yesterday morning. From Hanoi, Capt. d'Oisy expected to go to Canton, and then on to Shanghai. Although no definite word has been received here as yet, it is possible that he will arrive here either this afternoon or tomorrow afternoon, dependent upon weather conditions and the length of his stay at Canton.

Squadron Leader MacLaren, the British entrant in the attempt to circle the globe by air, has reached Calcutta, but will probably remain there a few days pending the installation of a new engine in his plane.

The flight of the American aviators across the Pacific is considered one of the most difficult tasks which they faced on their attempt to complete a flight around the world. This stage of the journey was the longest on the schedule, and because of Arctic weather conditions, a continuous flight of 700 miles over open seas, and poor landing fields, grave doubts had been expressed as to the possibility of its successful accomplishment. Apparently, however, no difficulties were experienced, as the Reuter message from Tokio merely states that the fliers arrived at Paramushiru at 11:35 o'clock yesterday morning. At Paramushiru, American and Japanese destroyers were awaiting the air squadron and will escort the aviators on their journey south to Tokio and also from Nagasaki to Shanghai.

Definite advices as to when Capt. d'Oisy will reach Shanghai were not received here yesterday. It had been expected by the French Consulate-General that he would arrive here between noon and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in this expectation a landing field was prepared at the Kiangwan Golf Course and quite a few Shanghai people, including leading members of the French community, journeyed to Kiangwan to greet him.

The last definite word was a Reuter's message sent from Paris on Friday which stated that Capt. d'Oisy expected to leave Hanoi Saturday en route to Peking and Tokio. From Hanoi, Capt. d'Oisy was expected to make the flight to Canton in the course of one day, and after an overnight rest there, come directly to Shanghai. From here, Capt. d'Oisy is expected to proceed to Peking.

Arrangements for the reception of Capt. d'Oisy here have been made by the local French community. As soon as he lands at Kiangwan, he and his mechanic, Sergt. Besin, will be taken by motor to the Cercle Sportif, where a reception will be held in their honor. Afterwards, they will be entertained at dinner by M. Wilden, French consul-general, and they will be the guests of the consul-general during their brief stay here.

Telegraphic Reports On World Flyers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, May 17, (4:30 p.m.)—Captain d'Oisy has not yet arrived. The date of his arrival is uncertain.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 17.—The American fliers arrived at Paramushiru at 11.35 today.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 17.—The American world-fliers arrived at Paramushiru from Attu without warning in spite of every indication of an approaching storm. Two planes alighted in Kashiwara Bay while the third alighted off Shimushu Island near-by, thus marking aviation history and winning for the United States the honor of first flying across the Pacific.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 16.—The Aero Club of France have conferred their Great Gold Medal on Lieutenant

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese In Peking Again Predicting Cabinet Overthrow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 14.—The Chinese papers are again predicting the formation of a new Cabinet by Mr. Sun Hung-yi, who is supposed to be on his way to Peking. On the other hand, it is reported in circles connected with Mr. Wang Keh-ming that the relations of the Premier and the Minister of Finance are becoming much more friendly.

JAPANESE SHIP LINES JOIN IN FREIGHTS PACT

New Conference Is Formed To Stabilise Shipping Market

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Kobe, May 17.—With the object of stabilising the freight market, the formation of a freight conference by 47 Japanese shipping companies is announced. The companies represent 2,500,000 tons deadweight, including 563,000 tons in chartered vessels. The principal object of the conference is self-protection against breach of contracts by shippers and also to frustrate any demand by unfair means for reduction of rates. A meeting of ship-owners has been called in Osaka on Tuesday with a view to canvassing for membership.

Japan Delegate Addresses Christian Council Meeting

The subject of the morning session of the N. C. C. yesterday was the" Relation of the Church to International Affairs." Immediately after the opening of the session, Mr. K. Miyazaki, secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan, was welcomed on behalf of the National Christian Council of China by Dr. Harold Balme who was presiding. Mr. Miyazaki was given a most cordial reception, the Council rising to greet him.

Mr. Miyazaki then addressed the conference and said in part: "I have the honor to express to you the hearty gratitude which arose from the bottom of the heart of every Japanese to the Chinese friends who so generously helped us in our distress after the severe earthquake of September last. Japan as a whole suffered loss, amounting in property alone, to over five billion Yen.

"Our National Christian Council was therefore organised under rather difficult circumstances last November, but it is meeting a nation-wide demand for strength, hope, comfort and courage to overcome the hard blow to our spirit caused by the earthquake and to relieve physical distress.

"Christians in the Orient have double duties to perform. One is to make Orientals understand Christianity and lead them to the Christian faith; while the other is to make Occidentals understand our civilisation and spirit. The Christians of the Orient are interpreters in this double relation ship."

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The report of the standing committee on International Relations was presented by Prof. T. C. Chao of Soochow University, chairman of the committee. One of the most interesting sections of the report reads as follows:

"In accordance with the division of labor decided upon the committee corresponded with fourteen colleges asking them to make a special study of some of the most important subjects in the realm of International Relationships. Assignments have been made as follows:

"1.—Racial Antagonism, its Cause, Development, and Results. Assigned to Yen-ching University.

"2.—The Place of Nationalism

(Continued on Page 5)

"Billy" Sunday In Hospital; Suffers From Kidney Disease

(Exclusive China Press)

Rochester, Minn., May 16—"Billy" Sunday, evangelist, has entered the Mayor Brothers Hospital here for treatment for a kidney disease from which he has been suffering for some time past. His condition is reported as greatly improved.

German Premier To Go Before Reichstag

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 16.—The German Nationalists have sent a delegation to the Chancellor, Herr Marx, summoning him to resign. Herr Marx, who is said to view the experts' report with great favor, refuses to resign and intends to present himself before the Reichstag. It is stated that he will have a sufficient majority.

ANTIDOTES FOR ILLS OF CHINA WEIRD, INDEED

Mr. De Sowerby Lectures On The Chinese Pharmacopoeia

Ground glass injected under the eyelids to cure trachoma, live scorpions concealed beneath plasters as counter-irritants for abscesses, sores, etc. were just a couple of the weird "cures" described by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, president of the China Society of Science and Arts, in his lecture before members of the Society yesterday.

The lecture, entitled "The Practice of Medicine Amongst the Chinese," is the one which was delivered before the Literary Section of the B.W.A. a short time ago. So well was it received that request for a repetition was made and after, amplifying his former talk considerably, Mr. Sowerby complied.

In his lecture he again stressed the history of medicine in China, the antiquity of various documents still used as authentic text books, and the popularity of pulse-feeling as a sure diagnosis of all ills.

He commented on the fact that the Chinese since their earliest days have always been better veterinarians than physicians, and paid high tribute to Chinese vets with whom he has had personal contact.

Another interesting revelation was that concerning the antiquity of trepanning, a surgical feat in modern medical science which is considered very modern. Mr. Sowerby related accounts of investigations on the skulls of various Neanderthal men which showed conclusively that holes had been bored into the skulls while the patient was living.

Medicine, in China, he went on to explain, has never been considered an especially honorable profession, taking rank in past days with the professions of acting and soldering, which have always been low down on the scale.

After the talk, various members of the medical profession in Shanghai added personal experiences with China doctors and medical science generally. It was pointed out that the Chinese fondness for using various parts of animals for cures for all sorts of maladies was not exclusively a Chinese trait. A British doctor present stated that there existed in the British pharmacopeia up to a comparatively recent date, mandrakes for tonics, eel skins for rheumatism, and wood lice and crab's eyes for other illnesses.

There is no record, however, in any of the Western countries of a patient's being ordered to cook the doctor's prescription with the ingredients that go to compose the medicine, a pleasant little custom that prevails among certain of the Chinese medical fraternity, doubtless to insure the prescription from passing out of the doctor's collection.

The meeting was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bena, 90 Jessfield road. A delicious tea was served preceeding the lecture.

Turks Worried By Delay Of Japanese In Ratifying Pact

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 17.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that Angora is worrying greatly about Japan's delay in ratifying the Lausanne Treaty, which would have rendered the Treaty operative, since it had already been ratified by Great Britain and Italy. He asserts that the Turks ascribe Japan's dilatoriness to French Diplomatic intervention in Tokio, as the Poincare Government has so far withheld ratification.

Fukien Tuli Named For Border Defense

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 14.—A mandate was issued last night as expected appointing General Sun Chun-fang Tupan of Frontier Defence on the Kwangtung-Fukien border, and General Chow Yin-jen Tuli of Fukien.

As General Sun will take a strong force to the border this appointment appears to have been carried out with the intention of strengthening General Chen Chung-ming, whose position recently, according to Chinese reports, has been threatened by the activities of Dr. Sun's forces.

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Scotch Basso Here

WILLIAM HEUGHAN

Shanghai Scots are preparing to turn out en masse at the Lyceum Theater of Monday when Mr. William Heughan, noted Scotch basso and opera singer, will appear in the first of a series of four recitals here. Mr. Heughan, who was formerly with the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, and also starred in several of the leading Italian operas, is making a world tour under the auspices of the Burns Federation. He is assisted by Dave Kennedy, Scottish Comedian, later with the George Edwards Comedy Company and Miss Gladys Sayer, a brilliant pianist.

Mr. Heughan's appearances here are under the patronage of the St. Andrews' Society of Shanghai, and inasmuch as his program for Monday night will be composed entirely of Scottish numbers a special effort is being made to have all of the members of the society in attendance. Notifications have been sent them, and they are asked to appear in kilts, if possible. As a special feature of the evening, Mr. Heughan will be assisted on Monday night by the pipes and drums of the Scottish Company, S.V.C.

Mr. Heughan has just arrived in Shanghai after a highly successful tour through South Africa, India, and the Southern colonies. Everywhere, he has been accorded a splendid reception by the Scottish communities and music-lovers generally. While in India, Mr. Heughan was accorded a special invitation to appear before the Seaforth Highlanders, who are stationed north of Khyber Pass. At the time, there was some difficulty in this vicinity and it was thought that Mr. Heughan and his co-performers would be unable to make the journey to the camp in safety. However, an armored motor car and armed escort was sent for them, and they were taken safely through the pass and given a rousing reception at their one appearance before the Highlanders. Miss Sayer, was the firts woman to pass that troubled northern boundary since the murders of last year.

From here, Mr. Heughan intends to go to Peking and Tientsin, in each of which cities he will appear in recitals under the patronage of the local St. Andrews' Societies. Later, he will return to Shanghai for two additional performances, and from here will go to Australia and America, thus completing his extensive world tour.

Monday night's program will be the only all-Scottish program which Mr. Heughan will deliver here. On the following night his programs will be made of operatic, classical and popular numbers.

AT COUNTRY CLUB

Messrs. Heughan and Kennedy and Miss Sayer appeared at the Country Club last night, when they were accorded a reception which must have warmed the cockles of their Hieland hearts. The Club was crowded, not only with Scotsmen, but with other British representatives and, furthermore, no few Yankees. And the program registered heavily with all. There is not time or space to comment adequately on Mr. Heughan's voice, nor on the general excellence of the program, but let it be said that those who visit the Lyceum during their stay here will enjoy themselves to the full.

Ready

MAY NUMBER of the "CHINA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS".

Edited by
A. de C. Sowerby
and
Dr. J. C. Ferguson

Office: 102 The Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai
Tel. Central 3247

60-Fathom Hawser Is Boatman's Loot; Gets 6-Month Term

For the theft of 60 fathoms of 6-inch Manila hawser from the Japanese steamer Meitan Maru, while she was anchored in midstream in the river here, a Chinese boatman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday, while a sampan man who assisted him in removing the hawser was sent to jail for a month.

Superintendent Woodfield of the River Police testified in the case and stated that the second accused's boat was located in one of the creeks and portions of the hawser, which had been cut up into short lengths, were recovered. The hawser was valued at about Yen 300.

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DAY and NIGHT
Still Working Two Shifts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crookes
O.I.C.

CHANGSHA GETS GOOD START ON ROAD WIDENING

Many Houses Demolished In Order To Add To Width Of Pavements

(Independent News Service)

Changsha, May 11—The Road Reconstruction Bureau at Changsha has already begun its work with the result that all the houses along the big streets as Pah-koting, Sih-men-kow, etc, have partly been demolished. They are to be repaired as soon as possible.

The width of the streets was originally planned to be extended to 16, 18 and 20 feet, but now owing to the request of the general public, it is fixed at 17 feet as a standard. With a view to benefit the people by the convenience of communication in the near future, the Hunan Government has, in spite of the opposition of the people against the demolition of their houses and suspension of their business during the time of reconstruction, strictly compelled them to comply with its order by sending policemen or armed soldiers for supervision of this work.

However, the government has promised to pay the loss and to provide sufficient houses at other suitable places to care for those whose shops and residences were demolished. It is understood that as the fund which has been raised by the Changsha Municipal Community is not quite enough to meet this great expenditure, the Hunan government has recently planned to impose a temporary tax of six dollars upon all the private rickshas for the purchase of ricsha-licenses from the Bureau of the Chief Police. It is estimated that a sum of $6,000 will be raised from this newly-devised tax, and the fund will be used for the sole purpose of road reconstruction.

PEKING POLICE PAID

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 13.—Eighty percent of a month's salary has been paid to the Metropolitan Police and the Peking Gendarmerie.

ROBBERY CHARGE

A Chinese named Sian Hai-sai, describing himself as a shop assistant, appeared before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with participating in an armed robbery at 411 Urga Road on the night of May 9, when money and property to the amount of $200 was stolen. He was further charged with the robbery by violence of another Chinese named Zi Song-sz, who was held up and relieved of $1 in the Woo Lee alleyway on April 9. The case was remanded until next Friday.

PREMIUM BOOKS

Owing to unexpected difficulties in the completion of our plan for the free distribution of PREMIUM BOOKS among new subscribers to The China Press, the list of books cannot be printed this week. An attractive selection will, however, be printed on this page next Sunday, May 25.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.

May 18, 1924.

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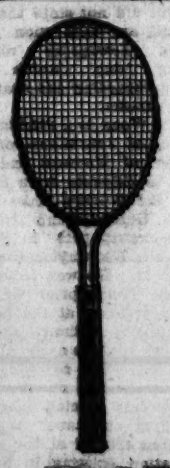

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Has more playing surface and less air resistance;
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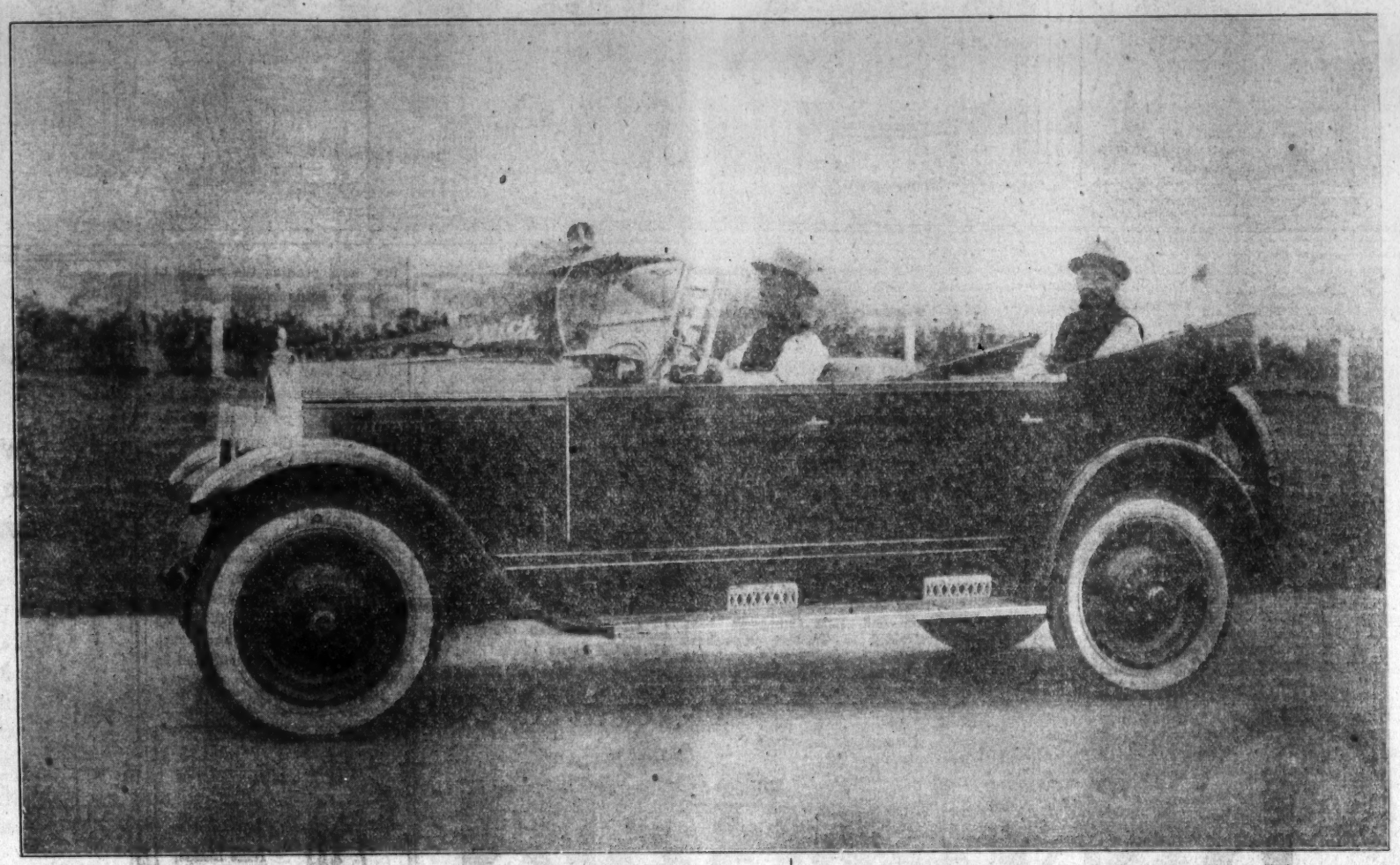

To

Brigadier - General Chan Hsi - Chiu

Military Advisor to the General Staff of Marshal Wu Pei Fu

張錫九
陸軍少將
直魯豫巡閱使署諮議

For

Marshal Wu Pei Fu

吳佩孚
直魯豫巡閱使

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All

BUICK 1924 Models

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News Brevities

The Rev. C. B. Olds of Okayama, Japan, field secretary of the Japan Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is visiting China. While in Shanghai he is attending the meeting of the N. C. C. as a special visitor.

• • •

Rev. Frank T. Cartwright of the Methodist Mission, Foochow, is in Shanghai at attend a special conference on Popular Education.

• • •

Rev. S. S. Ding, secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Foochow Conference, is in town on business connected with his work.

• • •

Rev. C. B. Rape, principal of the Chungking High School of the Methodist Church, and his family are in Shanghai for a few days on their way to the United States for furlough

• • •

The Hankow "Tseng Yi Pao" is responsible for the statement that the Ministry of Finance, in order to clear off certain debts due to Japanese merchants, has decided to sell Government paper mills at Seven Mile Creek to private Chinese merchants.

• • •

It is reported in the Peking Chinese press that the Government contemplates inaugurating a commission to go into the question of the rehabilitation of Outer Mongolia, reporting later to the Cabinet.

• • •

The rice merchants are reported to have a total outstanding account with the Peking Police Administration of $160,000 for rice supplied to the various stations for the men's food. Repeated requests for settlement have failed to be met since the police administration has no funds itself.

• • •

In order to put an end to the rumors concerning his ill-health, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan on Sunday last made a journey through the various public places of Wuchang, in order to give ocular proof to the people of his complete recovery. On the birthday of Buddha, the Tuchun gave special orders to his cook to release into the Yangtsze the white tortoise which had been presented to him by the Puchi Magistrate as a table delicacy for his convalescence, remarking that "the slaughter of any animal is repugnant to Buddha."

• • •

The official opening of the new home of the Union Club, 38 Avenue Edward VII, will take place tomorrow. A reception will be held at 5.30 o'clock and dinner will be served at 7 o'clock.

• • •

Dr. T. T. Leu, president of the School of Theology in the University of Peking will speak at the morning service of Community Church which is to be held in the Columbia Country Club at the 11 o'clock hour today. Dr. Leu is one of the leaders here for the meeting of the National Christian Council.

• • •

The Convalescent Home Fund of the King's Daughters Society will benefit to the extent of $3,000 as a result of the *The Dansant* given at Mr. Kadoorie's home on Wednesday, April 30.

• • •

The members of the American Returned Students' club were guests yesterday at a garden and tea party at the home of Mr. Arthur Sopher, on Avenue Joffre. Some three hundred were present, including may Chinese who have distinguished themselves in the political, social and commercial life of their native country since their return from the universities of America and England. The Carlton orchestra provided music for the occasion.

• • •

The Shanghai Total Abstinence League will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at 5:15 p.m. at 72 Szechuen Road, when the report for the past year will be presented and the future policy of the League discussed. The meeting is open to both ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of temperance.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Taggart and Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the ex-billiard champion, who have been guests at the Astor House Hotel, have left.

• • •

M. Mosjuhin and Mme. Cleo Carini, who were received with much enthusiasm at the Town Hall on Friday night, will give another recital on Tuesday evening.

• • •

Farmers in the Peking district declare that their crops are in danger as the result of drought and they have accordingly discussed many measures for bringing rain. It is said they are contemplating a big program of worship in order to end the dry season.

• • •

Sir John Frederick Bridge, who was for forty-three years organist of Westminster Abbey, and who also filled numerous other positions of musical honor, once told a friend a secret of his long life and professional success, without, perhaps, realising that he was doing so. He was being congratulated on the cheerful character of his book of memoirs, and replied: "Oh well, of course I've had some unpleasant times; I could have put in a lot of them. But What's the use of remembering those things?" Of him throughout his life it might have been said he was "A man—of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows.

• • •

For parking his motor car in an unauthorised spot Mr. L. C. Perry was fined $2 by United States Commissioner Lurton yesterday.

• • •

A fifteen-year-old apprentice found guilty of stealing a coil of wire belonging to Messrs. Trollope and Colls from 12 The Bund was given a two-year term in the reformatory by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Hugo Frieman, a Finn, who appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang charged with being drunk and disorderly on Broadway Friday afternoon, was fined $2, with the alternative of two days' imprisonment.

• • •

The proprietor of an opium den at 39 Yunnan Road was fined $30 in the Mixed Court yesterday and five smokers who failed to appear forfeited $5 bail each.

Why Stop a Cough?

Because of the chance you take in neglecting it. Your cough, unknown to yourself, may be a symptom of bronchitis pleurisy or pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has certain healing and curative qualities that stop coughs and rid the system of the cause. This dependable medicine is for sale everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF -:- My Word Isn't Mutt The Tender-Hearted Old Thing? -:- By Bud Fisher
(Copyright, 1924. By H. C. Fisher Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off
PULL DOWN THE SHADE, JEFF, SO NO ONE CAN SEE THE COIN WE GOT BY PRETENDING WE WERE BLIND!
RIGHTO, OLD DEAR!
EIGHT NINETY EIGHT, EIGHT NINETY NINE, NINE BUCKS! IS NINE WHAT YOU COUNTED, JEFF?
RIGHTO! NOW WE CAN HOP A RATTLER FOR HAVRE DE GRACE!
WAIT! NOT SO FAST! I'M DOING A LITTLE THINKING! NINE BUCKS!
ONCE WE GET TO HARVE DE GRACE WE'LL CLEAN UP BIG ON THE HORSE RACES!
(SNIFF SNIFF) PARDON ME, JEFF, BUT I CAN'T HELP FEELING 'BLUE'!
CHEER UP, OLD TOP! THIS IS NO TIME TO FEEL SAD!
PAT PAT PAT
BUT NINE BUCKS WILL BUY ONLY ONE RAILROAD TICKET AND IT BREAKS ME ALL UP TO THINK THAT YOU GOTTA WALK! (SNIFF)
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)
→ CONTINUED TOMORROW

RETREAT IN SZECHUEN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 14.—An official telegram from Yunnan says that General Tang Chi-yao announces that the former leaders of the Szechuen First Army, Generals Tan Mou-hsin and Hsih Chin-yang, have retreated to Tsungyi, Kweichow, and that General Yuan Tsu-ming is now on his way to Tsungyi.

Telegraphic Reports Of World Flyers

(Continued from Page 1)

Pelletier d'Oisy and their Great Silver and Gilt Medal on Sergeant Besin.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 16.—Captain d'Oisy will leave Hanoi for Peking and Tokio tomorrow.

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, May 16.—Squadron-Leader Maclaren flew from Allahabad in six hours. He will most likely remain in Calcutta a few days, pending the arrival of his new engine from England.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Tokio, May 17—As a result of the destruction by fire yesterday of a large part of Hachinache Village, where the American flyers were expected to land, the elaborate plans made to receive the flyers have been cancelled. Most of the public edifices in Hachinache, including the principal Temples and banks, have been burned, and as a result the plans for an elaborate reception for the flyers have been cancelled. The citizens of the village are now engaged in relief work.

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Table Lamps, Hanging and Wall Lamps, windproof, economical, safe, give 300 candle-power, consume 95% air, 5% kerosene, thus being the most economical Light in existence. Ideal for Mission Stations, House Boats, and for cutting electric bills right at home.

Table Lamp $9. Lantern $7

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Own a Piano you can play yourself—the Moutrie player piano

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Your piano taken on part exchange may be purchased on our easy terms.

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Notice to Subscribers

Before going on furlough or leaving Shanghai for a holiday, don't forget to call at The China Press offices, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and arrange to have your paper forwarded.

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"You heard what I said —it's the best cigarette I ever tasted!"
The proof of the pudding
—is in the smoking. Chesterfields do taste better because they're made of better tobaccos, better blended. You'll say so too!
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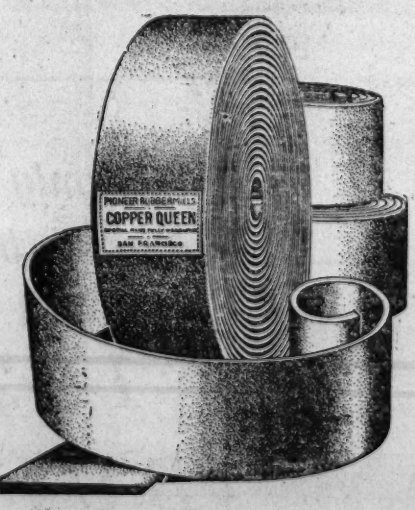

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ME39

Japan Delegate Addresses Christian Council Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

in International Relations Assigned to University of Nanking.

"3.—The Commercial and Industrial Impact of the Nations. Assigned to Shanghai College.

"4.—The International Aspects of China's Social and Moral Problems. Assigned to St. John's University.

"5.—The Characteristics of Eastern and Western Civilizations. Assigned to Soochow University.

"6.—The Political and Social Status of Missionaries in China. Assigned to Canton Christian College.

"7.—The Christian Attitude toward the Use of Force and War. Assigned to Hangchow Christian College.

"8.—Internationalism in Christian Education. Assigned to Yale in China, Changsha.

"9.—Christian Movements that Promote Better International Relations. Assigned to Foochow Christian University.

"10.—The Task of the Chinese Church in Bettering International Relations. Assigned to Nanking Theological Seminary.

"11. China's Women and Their Task in the Improvement of International Relations. Assigned to Ginling College and the Women's College, Yen-ching University.

"12.—The Creation of International Public Opinion for China. Shantung Christian University.

"13.—The Philosophical Basis of International Relations. Boone University.

"14.—The Christian Basis of International Relations. West China London University."

STUDY TEXT-BOOKS

The committee has also made a study of Chinese text-books to discover whether or not there was anything in these books derogatory to foreign nations or anything calculated to arouse hatred of other races or nations. Prof. T. T. Lew of Peking has written a book entitled, "China In American Text-books" in which he points out in detail the mistaken ideas entertained by American text-book writers. The committee has, therefore, decided to recommend that an investigation be made into the text-books of other countries to find out whether or not there are ideas in them that are destructive or obstructive to international friendship or justice.

The devotional period was led by Mr. F. S. Brockman of New York City. His address was in part as follows:

"One of the greatest preachers of this generation has said that the greatest field of undiscovered knowledge is God. People are inclined to think oftentimes that in religion they are dealing with a science that is finished and all the discoveries have been made. But it is not so. The chemist has a fascinating field of discovery before him in unlocking the secret of the atom, but not such a fascinating field as lies before us. The physicist who opens up the mysteries and the new powers in crystals has a wonderful field, but not one so full of adventure as is the field of those who study God.

"In this knowledge of God is power. How all our problems are solved when in a moment like this we consciously bring ourselves into His presence. How those tasks that seem illimitable—like teaching the illiterate masses of China or the settlement of racial difficulties—how hopeless it all seems, until we come into His presence. There we can see the white gleam of hope.

"We need to remind ourselves that the knowledge of God is very different from the knowledge of chemistry. It is the knowledge of a person. We associate with a person. We learn to know him not by scientific laws. We lose ourselves in the presence of a personality. We give ourselves to a person and he gives himself back to us. Quiet meditation, sitting silently in His presence, comes as naturally to a man who wishes to know God as a man who wishes to know a friend."

MEET AGAIN MONDAY

There was no session of the Council in the afternoon. There was a joint meeting of the Business Committee with the Executive Committee which took all of the time. These committees arranged the mass of detail, getting various resolutions ready for action by the entire body on Monday.

Members of the N. C. C. are filling many of the local pulpits on Sunday in both Chinese and foreign churches.

The sessions will begin again Monday morning at 9:30 a.m. The Council expects to finish all business by Tuesday afternoon.

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Chew it after every meal

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BETTER BREAD

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Well Insulated, Guaranteed to give the Maximum of Refrigeration.
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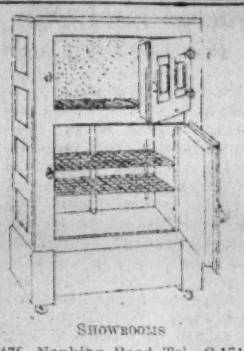

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THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Malaise Caused by ... No. 2 for Mental Depression, No. 3 for Chronic Weakness
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 5s.
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THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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At the Sign of the EAGLE
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Colgates Toothpaste, large tubes	2 for .90
Euthymol Toothpaste, large tubes	2 for .90
Revelation Toothpowder	2 for 1.25
Johnson and Johnson's Shaving Cream	2 for 1.00
Pazo Ointment Sure Cure for Piles	1 tin 1.05
Naphthaline Balls	6 lbs. for 1.00
Salco Absorbent Cotton A1 grade	per lb. 1.40
Gude's Pepto-mangan	per bot. 2.35
Nujol for Constipation, small	per bot. 1.10
Pluto Water Concentrated	per bot. .90
Steero Boullion Cubes	per bot. .70

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The Continental Insurance Co., New York	10,000,000	49,770,189	18,340,870	22,699,040	27,071,149
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York	5,000,000	36,820,785	14,693,980	18,702,612	18,118,173
Firemens Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.	2,250,000	15,690,687	8,415,339	9,004,301	6,686,386
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000,000	17,337,895	9,291,537	11,730,086	5,607,809
Glens Falls Insurance Co., Glens Falls, N.Y.	1,000,000	11,262,301	7,042,250	7,315,838	3,946,463
Great American Insurance Co., New York	12,500,000	45,333,495	17,424,826	19,816,418	25,517,077
The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	8,000,000	67,159,350	48,308,046	42,754,679	24,404,671
The Home Insurance Co., New York	18,000,000	79,391,575	41,465,572	43,760,249	35,631,326
National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	2,000,000	30,375,282	16,570,332	19,525,218	10,850,064
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., N.H.	2,000,000	11,254,752	4,376,695	5,856,562	5,398,190
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York	3,000,000	16,820,179	9,068,196	10,058,951	6,761,228
The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Connecticutt	3,000,000	26,007,613	9,991,872	11,354,254	14,653,359
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Mass.	2,500,000	22,134,376	12,611,662	13,841,278	8,293,098
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Minn.	2,000,000	20,517,281	10,533,320	10,438,050	10,079,231
Westchester Fire Insurance Co., New York	1,000,000	11,149,598	7,000,813	7,693,155	3,456,443
Totals	G$ 75,750,00	G$480,062,101	G$244,903,380	G$266,820,605	G$213,241,496

CHINA BRANCH
Phones C. 4281-4282 3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI H. A. WILEY, Mgr.

SWEEPS WINNER CLAIMS ASSAULT IN MIXED COURT

Hearing Is Sequel To Holding Prize Ticket At Race Course

The winning of a first prize in the sweepstakes at the races and a loan of $1,150 consequent thereto figured in an assault case at the Mixed Court yesterday, when Tsur Tse-pa accused Wong Doo-pao, a shopkeeper, of attacking him with a stick of firewood at 39 Pakhoi Road on May 10.

The complainant stated that he was at the races on the 18th of the 2nd moon and won a sweep totting $3,094. The accused, with whom he had formerly lived, came to him and asked the loan of $550. Witness desired a promissory note, but there being no pens and paper available at the course, he accepted the witness of one of accused's friends, a man named Bang. Shortly thereafter, Wong—evidently having sunk the five hundred and fifty on a lot of non-registering long-shots—came back and requested cash credit to the extent of $600. This also was passed over. Under the careful observation of the explosive witness aforementioned.

"Thereafter," continued Mr. Tsur, "I called practically daily at No. 39 Pakhoi Road—he had promised to pay me on the same night. This visitation continued until May 10, when Wong assaulted me with a billet of firewood, as a consequence of which I went to hospital and acquired this medical certificate (produced). Moreover, my jacket was badly torn. "(Produced).

Mr. Tsur declared that he could call Mr. Bang to corroborate his tale of rough usage, but about this time Mr. Rodger, appearing for him, stated that he had to appear in another court and so the case was remanded until next Saturday. Mr. Sidney Moss appeared for the accused, who maintained a detached, not to say satirical mien during the proceedings.

SOCIAL UNION IS ORGANISED BY METHODISTS HERE

Dinner And Entertainment Is Held At McTyeire School

All the Methodist workers in Shanghai together with the various Methodist delegates attending the annual meeting of the N. C. C. gathered at the McTyeire School for Girls last night. They had dinner together and were entertained afterward by a musical program, given by the students of the McTyeire School.

The meeting organised the Shanghai Methodist Social Union which will hold social gatherings three or four times every year and will also consider matters of interest to all Methodist bodies at work in this city. The following officers were elected to serve for one year: president, Mr. W. H. Lacy; vice-president, Rev. Z. T. Kaung; secretary and treasurer, Miss M. E. Pyle. The executive committee will consist of the above named officers together with Dr. E. W. Wallace and Mr. L. T. Chen.

Coolie Foreman In Mixed Court On Murder Charge

A coolie foreman, Sing Bang-yuen, was brought into the Mixed Court yesterday charged with the murder of a coolie named Siau Waung whom he is alleged to have assaulted in a teashop at 178 Li Hongkew Ka last Wednesday.

It is stated that the deceased and another coolie were loading barrels of egg yolk at Holt's Wharf, Pootung, last Tuesday night when they accidentally broke a barrel. Next day, it is alleged, the accused called Siau to the teashop in connection with the loss and there a fight occurred during which the accused struck Siau over the head with a stool. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, dying enroute. Later the body was removed to the Kompo Guild in Chapei. A Chinese doctor who examined the body was unable to determine the cause of death and the Court yesterday, after remanding the case for one week, directed that a letter be written to the Chapei authorities asking that the body be sent to the public mortuary for the purpose of holding an autopsy.

Italian Finance Reforms Bear Excellent Results

The excellent results achieved by the governmental readjustment worked out by Premier Mussolini in Italy are reflected in a statement of Italy's present financial condition as compared with that of a year ago. Reference to the matter was made by the Hon De-Stefani, Minister of Finance, in a speech recently at the "Scala" of Milano.

The principal receipts for the fiscal year 1923-24, the Minister of Finance reported, were estimated at Lire 12,757,000,000 but during the first eight months they yielded Lire 9,783,000,000, representing a surplus of Lire 1,234,000,000 on the receipts yielded during the first eight months of the fiscal year 1922-23. If unforeseen events do not cause extra expense, the fiscal year 1923-24, ending in June, will close without a deficit.

When it is considered that the fiscal year 1922-1923 closed with a deficit of Lire 3,029,000,000, that during the fiscal year 1923-1924 Lire 555,000,000 of floating debts were refunded, that the duty on imported food was abolished, that the tax on succession amongst direct relatives was abolished, that the war reparations to the devasted provinces, within and without the old frontier, were liquidated, and that many taxes were modified in favor of taxpayers, the result obtained is remarkable.

The cause of this good financial situation is primarily due to the excellent reorganisation of all state administration, brought by the energetic government of Mussolini.

The state departments were reduced from 15 to 11. The ministers appointed at the head of same were reduced from 14 to 10 and the under—secretaries from 17 to 9.

The civil and military employes of the state were reduced from 509,145 on July 1st 1923 to 477,028 on January 12, 1924. The total amount of salaries paid decreased from Lire 4,859,000,000 to Lire 4,562,000

The deficit of the State Railway Administration decreased from Lire 906,000,000 during the fiscal year 1922-1923 to Lire 374,000,000 and the deficit of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Administration from Lire 356,000,000 to Lire 126,000,000.

Wintergarden Case Ordered Held Over For Higher Court

Holding that a prima facie case had been made out against the defendant, United States Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday ordered L. E. Brown, manager of the Wintergarden Cafe charged with using unlawful force and violence towards one M. Martinson and Pauling Shamokova, former dancing girl in the cafe, held over for trial before the U. S. Court for China. Bail was set at G.$50.

Mr. Lurton said that the evidence taken showed the complainants evidently went to the cafe in a peaceful manner and were not intoxicated, but there was evidence that there was a disturbance on the dance floor, which was partly complainants' fault, and that the manager tried to suppress the disturbance and complainants were severely assaulted. There was evidence that Mrs. Shamokova had been subjected to excessive force. The question arose as to what extent a manager could suppress a disturbance and the Court was inclined to think that excessive force was not lawful and that though there might be mitigating circumstances in his favor, the defendant had gone beyond that degree of judgment which he must have had in mind when he took the law into his own hands.

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Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

PAST MONTH HAS BEEN BUSY ONE AT NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Thousands Of Sailors From U.S. Fleet Avail Selves Of Services

Navy Y.M.C.A. activities for the past 30 days, from the time of the first arrivals of the ships of the U. S. Asiatic fleet to the present, show amazingly large figures as to the number of entertainments, excursions, etc. and the attendance at these, the number of sailors using the building for social intercourse, amusement, sleeping and dining.

In the past 30 days 43,100 sailors visited the building. This means that many sailors entered the building. The entry of every sailor who passes through the door is registered.

The following statistics will interest all who are concerned with the welfare of sailor visitors to Shanghai. Seventeen U. S. ships carrying 4,000 officers and enlisted men were in port this past month. There are now here 14 ships with 2,200 men. Statistics as follows for the past month:

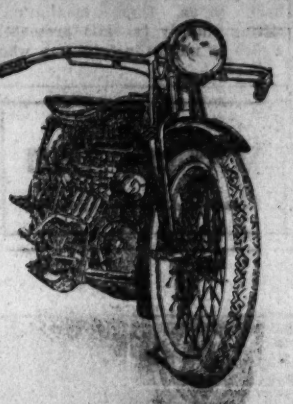
Attendance of sailors at the building	43,100
Number of sailors lodged in building	4,022
Number of meals served	19,366
Number of sailors using billiard tables	2,738
Number of letters written in the building	5,249
Number of men using swimming pool	1,817
Number of sailors invited to homes for dinner	265
Number of sailors attending church service in building	1,175
Number of sailors on sight-seeing trips	375
There were 36 entertainments on 30 days, 14 different kinds, with an attendance of	9,345
Moving picture shows	13
Dances	3
Socials	3
Sukiyakis	3
Afternoon teas, ladies serving	3
Band concerts	2
Lectures-"Radio"-"Tibet"	2
Chinese actors and jugglers	1
Professional vaudeville	1
Sailors' smoking concert	1
Candy party	1
Mass singing—popular songs	3

Other activities were: Beautifully engraved cards to enclose in Mother's Day letters, attractive printed programs of each week's events to every sailor, money in safe keeping for sailors, library books issued, articles checked free, men taught to swim.

'Big Bang' Results Are Disappointing

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 17.—The results notified up to the present of the "big bang" provided by the explosion of ten tons of melinite to study the behaviour of sound waves are disappointing as far as the long distance audibility is concerned. They revealed several vagaries of the upper air as evidenced by zones of silence comparatively near the scene of the explosion, while several places heard two or more distinct reports. The organisers have decided to postpone repetition for different atmospheric conditions.



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Both front and rear hubs equipped with Timken Adjustable Roller Bearings
"The hub bearing never wears out"
Full nickelled handlebar of beautiful Sporting type special shaped saddle insures a more riding comfort and other Numerous refinements that truly made the 1924 Ace the finest and most beautiful thing on two wheels
1924 Sporting Aces are now on view at our show room. Inspections cordially invited
for Catalogs and Particulars apply to
Dong Chong Cycle & Motor Co.
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Classified Columns

Miscellaneous

TELL Fortune by cards and hands. Mme. Don-Ten. 478 Avenue Joffre, apt: 6., near corner of Avenue Alberte, Tram No. 2. 67906 M 21

TO LET. Well laid Tennis court in the vicinity of Jessfield. Apply to Box 933, THE CHINA PRESS. 67907 M 21

Professional

MISS Lucie, massageste and manicuriste, Daily, including Sunday, 307A Avenue Joffre. 6791

MASSAGE and Manicure by intelligent lady, 307, B. Avenue Joffre. (near Route Voyron). 67845

Houses For Sale

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 103 THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M

Educational

EXPERIENCED French Lady teacher gives lessons. Special course for beginners. Apply Box 925, THE CHINA PRESS. 678

TENNIS. Late European amateur champion is willing give lessons to beginners and advanced players (Rates moderate). Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS. 677

WANTED an American lady to teach English to a Polish lady at her home in Yangtszepoo district. Please apply Box 926, THE CHINA PRESS. 67850 M

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No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Oculists' Institute Company
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Notice to Subscribers

Before going on furlough or leaving Shanghai for a holiday, don't forget to call at The China Press offices, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and arrange to have your paper forwarded.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SHANGHAI!

A FORTUNE IS OFFERED WITHOUT YOUR SPENDING ONE CENT.

You may wish to get the fortune in the way as expressed. but cannot believe the possibility of such a thing. Now let us explain to you how this is to be done.

Just try to save $12.00 out of your pocket money, and send the sum to the F. E. M. A. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT for SAVINGS BOND. There is a drawing of all the Savings Bonds to take place once in every two months, and you have the chance of getting the First Prize of $3,000.00 These drawings are kept on going at such intervals for a period of Five Years, at the end of which all the bonds are to be redeemed in full. So, if you should be so lucky, as to strike at all the 30 First Prizes at the 30 drawings, you will have a little fortune of $90,000.00 and in addition you will get your $12 invested in the bond back at the end of the five years. IS IT POSSIBLE THEN, THAT YOU CAN GET A FORTUNE WITHOUT SPENDING ONE CENT.

For further particulars, please apply to

F. E. M. A. Savings Society,
18 Kiukiang Road, Phone C. 4695

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Real Estate Wanted
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER wants to hear from Chinese having small capital to invest. Absolutely no risks. Replies treated strictly confidential. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS. 67913 M 18

Used Cars

FOR Sale. Ford sedan, driven 8 months, new tires. Tls. 200. worth of extras, will make concession to prompt buyer call room 128 Astor House Hotel. 67921 M 21

4 SEATER Cowper driven Essex touring car. Just overhauled and repainted. Will accept reasonable price. Apply to Box 934, THE CHINA PRESS. 67912 M 18

FORD Limousine like new. Owner has purchased larger car. Apply to Box 935, THE CHINA PRESS. 67912 M 18

EXCEPTIONAL Bargain. Sedan F. B. Chevrolet cost Tls. 3,100 two years ago just overhauled throughout and repainted maroon and black. In perfect condition and fitted with new cord tyres. Wire wheels. Will sell for Tls. 1,400. Terms to responsible party. Trial may be arranged on application to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS. 67765

MOTOR Car To Let. 4 seater touring car for eight months during owner's absence. Apply by Tel. C. 5247. 67882 M 20

KISSEL speedster, late model, first class condition. Tls. 2200. For demonstration call Winter Garden cafe, 4 Ningpo Road. 67849 M 18

FOR Sale: One early 1924 model Chevrolet, travelled 4,000 miles. Always owner driven. In perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Demonstration any time. Apply to Box 922, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 298

Summer Resorts

KULING. Bungalow for rent. Apply to Box No. 913, THE CHINA PRESS. 67794 M 15

SUMMER Resorts. Wanted to rent one home at Mokanshan for Summer. Full particulars should be given. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS. 67756

FURNISHED Bungalow. (Four rooms, kitchen and bathroom) at Ogondal, Port Arthur, to be let for July, August and September Cool and well situated. Apply to Box 901, THE CHINA PRESS 67746 M 18

KULING HOTEL KULING. Best and most central situation in Kuling. All rooms with private bathroom and verandah attached. Large dancing hall and lounge rooms Under Foreign supervision. Daily and monthly rates. Apply: Manager.

Houses To Let

TO LET. One completely furnished house, six rooms, two modern bathrooms. Rent Tls. 100. Can be let unfurnished if desired. Call at 14 Route Granchy, or apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS. 67918 M 21

TO LET. 58 Seymour Road. For immediate occupation, seven rooms. Excellent location. Apply to Continental Corporation of China. Tel. Central 7311. 67920 M 23

FOR Lease. Near tramline. 2 storeyed house, two small, six large rooms with verandahs over looking beautiful garden in front. Good neighbors. Rental moderate. Apply to Box 936, THE CHINA PRESS. 67923 M 22

TO LET for the summer months at Route Vallon, near the French park, 4-roomed furnished house with two attics and three baths. Completely mosquite screened. Excellent servants kept. Apply to 'phone. W. 1729. 67796 M 21

FOR Rent. 204 Route Ferguson. June 1st—Sept. 1st, furnished house. Sitting dining, 5 bedrooms, bathrooms. Tls. 50. British, American only. No Children. 67843.

TO LET. Furnished or unfurnished, 4 roomed modern house, with 2 bathrooms, attic, kitchen, servants' quarters, garage. Rent Tls. 80. Apply No. 2 Tracy Terrace, Rue du Seours. 67646

723 Avenue Haig. Eight roomed residence with modern conveniences, greenhouse, garage, tennis lawn and nice garden. Rent T250 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 1 Foochow Road. T. F. 272

FOR RENT. House on Avenue Joffre, unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, garage, if wanted. Furniture and fixtures also for sale if desired. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 287

TO LET. Available from June 1st, five completing new houses of good location and surroundings, eight rooms with modern sanitation and conveniences, garage and tennis lawns, 100 yards North from corner of Avenue and Seymour Roads. Tls. 140 per month. Apply Hall, Dunn and Co., 25 Jinkee Road. Tel. C. 483. 67889 M 23

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tls. 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 30

TO LET Furnished. For about 9 months, a cool six roomed house in quietest part of Wethaiwei Road. Good tennis lawn. Stables and garage. Vegetable garden. Available from 1st July. Apply to Box 900, THE CHINA PRESS. 67746 M 18

IN French Town very good location. Newly built houses, interior hardwood best finished, Dining room, drawing room, smoking room, four bed-rooms, three bathrooms, hot and cold water, modern sanitation, garden, garage—Monthly rent Tls. 140. For further particulars apply to Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine, 7 Avenue Edward VII. 67832 M 21

NO. 84 Yu Yuen Road will be vacant 1st June, bathroom, tennis court. Garage everything completed. Monthly rental Tls. 160. Apply Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. 9 Ningpo Road. 67822 M 23

504 AVENUE Joffre, 8 rooms attic, servants' quarters, garage, stable, garden Modern sanitary arrangement. Rental T160. Tel. West 4338. 67729 M 18

TO LET, 159 Avenue Roi du Albert Immediate occupancy, four roomed house, attic, servants' quarters, garage, kitchen and bathroom. Apply Koh Jai Tse, 7 Siking Road. 67742 M 14

FOR Rent. Fine large foreign residence on 2½ Mow on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms, three small rooms, four bathrooms, six servants' rooms, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Large garage, porter house. Oak finish and panelings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F 296

TO LET. Furnished house. To let, in Avenue du Roi Albert. Cheap rental. Five rooms. Modern and quiet. Apply to Box 852, THE CHINA PRESS. 10189

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $600 a month for not less than 3½ months. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080 M 30

FOR RENT. Large residences on two Mow of land, Yu Yuen Road. 10 main rooms. Modern conveniences, garage, ample service quarters, etc. Tls. 250. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 289

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line -:-

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office -:- -:-

Houses To Let

Nos. 9 and 11 Ward Road, 7-roomed houses, Rent Tls. 75.00 Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67852

No. 24C Tongshan Road, 6 roomed house with bathrooms, hot and cold waters, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67853

No. 44 Wonglo Road, 7 roomed house, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 67854

SEMI-Foreign Houses, Pao Shan Road, Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C 1119. 67855

No. 4A Thorne Road, 4 roomed house with attics. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67856

SEMI-Foreign houses, Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Jukong Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67857

SEMI-Foreign Houses, Ziang Mow Lee, off Dixwell Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67858

No. 22B Range Road, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67859

No. 10 Fusan Road, off Range Road, 4 roomed house with attic. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67860

No. 5 Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road, 5 rooms. Rent Tls. 70. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67861

No. 3 Yeekawan Road, off Kiangwan Road, Rent Tls. 70 (Bungalow, with out-houses, etc. in 10 mow garden, well laid out) Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67862

TO LET. Corner house near French Park, 7 rooms, with usual servants' quarters and modern conveniences. Tls. 200 per month. Immediate occupation. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. Tel. C. 865. T F 263

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District, Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental, etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Situations Wanted

AMERICAN. Thoroughly experienced in shipping business and general office work. Open for engagement. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS. 67917 M 21

INTELLIGENT young man seeks any work, in return for board and lodging. No objection to outports. V. N. Alin, 308 Avenue Joffre. 10195 M 21

INTELLIGENT Russian Lady of middle age offers to care for children or infant for free passage to America in June of July. If desired may continue in service in America. Best foreign references. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS. 67866

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T.F. 66

IMPORT and Export Manager, holding several good agencies locally and abroad, with firm business in hand, is open for engagement, Chinese, educated abroad, with technical and commercial training, six years local experience, conversant with all business details, good correspondents in English and Chinese, A. I. reference. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS. 67846

BEGINNER, Young lady, stenotypist, desires position, small salary. Please apply to Box 931, THE CHINA PRESS. 67880

AMERICAN Couple leaving Shanghai recommend dependable and trustworthy cook-boy house servant. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS. 67892 M 20

CORRESPONDENCE. experienced lady shorthand typist (British) takes part or full time work Reasonable. Apply to Box 903, THE CHINA PRESS. 67754

ACCOUNTANT. British firm can recommend accountant and bookkeeper who has had complete charge of the book office for six years. Previous employment seven years, and eight years. Good credentials. Trustworthy, faithful and reliable can recommend him for any position of trust. He is prepared to work part time with concerns that do not need a bookkeeper for full time. Reply to Box No. 929 THE CHINA PRESS. 67870 M 18

EXPERT Translator with journalistic, commercial and educational experience seeks work from Chinese to English and vice versa in evening. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS. 67789 M 20

Situations Vacant

WANTED Violinist, Who can play sentimental pieces. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS. 67914 M 18

WANTED, by the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, a male clerk, salary Gold $1,800. Must be American citizen with good references, and experienced typist and perferably a stenographer. Apply by autograph letter, stating in detail education and experience. 67809 M 18

Offices, To Let

FIRST Floor, 133 Szechuen Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67864

TO be let. Desirable offices, 25 Jinkee Road. All modern conveniences. Rent includes light, Central heating, cold and hot water in every office. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 67563

TO LET Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 sq. ft. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building C. 865. T F 233

TO LET. New building with modern equipment on 2nd. floor at No. 19 Kiukiang Road, containing 3 rooms of the following spaces, 1219 sq. ft., 1706 sq. ft. 1,280 sq. ft. Suitable for offices. Water, Steam-heating, and Electric wiring complete. Rental very moderate. One month fee. Apply to F. E. M. A. 18 Kiukiang Road. 67865 M 20

OFFICE To Let. Measuring abt. 3,000 square feet, 1st floor 16 Canton Road. For full particulars apply 16 Canton Road. 2nd. floor. 67841 M 18

FOR Rent floor office, Central district, 1,500 square feet, steam heating, along with spacious concrete fire proof vault. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222 T F 294

TO LET. Ground floor, suitable for shop-front or office. Central district. Moderate rental. Address Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS. 67317 M 2

OFFICES TO LET. Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, fourth and fifth floor modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators light and water. Please apply, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Ltd. 50 Avenue Edward VII. 67344 M 20

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 8222. No. 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10168 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road. T F 234

Offices To Let

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 931, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 30

Lease and Sale

2 Furnished Flats and lease for sale cheap. French Town. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS. 67790 M 18

Houses Wanted

WANTED. For October 1st. House or flats, 4 or 5 rooms. Preferably in Western district. By young married couple. Apply to Box 911, THE CHINA PRESS. 67782

REQUIRED. A daily service of breakfast, tiffin and dinner for about six foreigners working in the neighborhood of Baikal Road. Apply to Box 918, THE CHINA PRESS. 67815 M 21

Shops To Let

Nos. 14, 45 and 47 Corner Boone and Seward Roads, further particulars apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 67863

SHOP to let. Part of a shop with show window in the shopping center of Nanking Road. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS. 67888 M 23

FOR Rent, Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve, store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 293

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 30

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

Garages To Let

NEW Garages in Young Allen Court apartment house compound situated just off Chapoo Road, East of Quinsan Gardens. Rental Tls. 10. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS. 67720 M 18

Outdoor Sports By Tad

THE ONLY THINGS I FOUND IN HIS POCKET WAS THESE TICKET STUBS - TWO FOR RASLIN MATCHES OTHERS ARE FOR THE McFARLAND - GIBBONS THING LEONARD - BRITTON THING DEMPSEY - BRENNAN THING AND A SEASON TICKET FOR CENTRAL PARK THAT HE PAID $8 FOR
HE'S A SILLY LOOKIN' JOBBIE
HE IS THAT
THERE WAS NO NAME ON NOTHIN
I KNOW HIS NAME PUT DOWN JOHN SAP - AGE ABOUT 50 - RESIDENCE AMERICA
YES SIR
OUTDOOR SPORTS
IDENTIFYING THE BLOKE WHO GOT HIT BY A TAXI WHILE JAYWALKING
TAD

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, one small attic room. Telephone North 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

LARGE Bedroom with private bathroom and verandah, facing South, good home, use of tennis lawn, 1 or 2 gentlemen preferred. Please apply Mrs. Fremont 98 Route des Soeurs. 67916 M 21

TO LET. Furnished room, bathroom and verandah attached, facing South, cooking arrangements. 9 Ezra Road, top flat. 67905 M 18

TO LET. One Large and small room well furnished, with or without board, Wayside 2 Monkham Terrace. Tel. East 33. 67908 M 18

NICE Room. Modern convenience, tennis, French Town. American home cooking. Tel. West 1795. No. 146, Rue Pere Robert. 67833 M 18

11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Board residence for gentlemen and families, cool airy rooms, best location in town. overlooking Bund and gardens. 67831

TO LET. One large well furnished room, with bathroom, without board. Price moderate. Apply 95 Range Road. 67887

NEAR Bubbling Well Road. Private boarding house. To let, flat 2-3 rooms, baths, verandahs. Excellent home, good cooking. Moderate price. Also large attic, 59 Lee Ching Dong, private Road, end of Seymour Road. West 3029. 67733

MELBOURNE House, 12a Quinsan Garden. To let. Furnished rooms, with board, daily and monthly rates. Moderate terms. Tel. North 63. 67869 M 21

TO LET. In Quinsan Road, furnished room and bathroom and verandah, without board. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS. 10194

ROOMS and Board: Double and single rooms in a newly refitted house with first class table. 25 Carter Road. Tel. West 4139. T F 300

TO LET. 2 or 3 furnished rooms with kitchen and bathroom. 22E Route Pere Robert. Phone West 2960. 67791 M 18

TO LET. Well furnished rooms, with bathroom attached or flats, with board or without. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. 67759

TO LET. Two rooms, with board, latest conveniences, Western district, close to trams. Private family. Apply to Box 919. THE CHINA PRESS. 67816 M 18

TO LET. Comfortable furnished double and single rooms. Good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road, (near Race Course) Tel. West 805. 67826 M 21

ELEGANTLY Furnished rooms. Modern bath attached. Excellent table and service. $140 per couple, 75 single. Apply 34 Haskell Road. 67785 M 26

TO LET, in French Concession, 10 minutes from Bund, one furnished room in private family. Close to park and tram lines. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS. 10191 M 31

REAL American Cooking. Not supervised but actually cooked by American. Beautifully furnished rooms, cool, clean. No mosquitoes. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 67464

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056. 65913

Furnished Rooms Wanted

IN Central. Race-Course, or Quinsan Garden district from June 1st. Must be clean, airy and quiet. Without board or with breakfast only. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS. 67925 M 21

Dogs and Pets

IRISH Setter, male, three years old, well trained, for sale. Price $100. Also a Sauer sporting rifle with all accessories. Price $50. Apply 779, Dixwell Road. 67784

STRAYED from 620 Avenue Joffre, Alsatian wolf hound, 11 months old. Any information will be gratefully received. Tel. West 2160. 67888 M 20

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each. can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T. F 2

LARGE Gramaphone with record cabinet, eighty dollars. Can be seen any time 231 Dixwell Road. 67915 M 20

RARE Curios for sale. Bronzewares of Chow dynasty. Different chinawares of Tang Sung Ming and Ching dynasties including Chung Yao, celadon, "Kang Hsi" decorated vases and "Calen Yung" glass decorated vase (Koo Yue Hsien). Apply to Mr. Ma c/o T. K. Wu, Shunpao office, Shangtung Road. Shanghai. 67922

WANTED Postcard camera kodak 3a special, or any other good make, Must have a Zeiss or Goertz lens. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS. 67899 M 18

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

FOR Sale. Wicker baby carriage, $15.00. Reclining wicker chair, new, $7. Tuxedo suit, $30. Evening coat, $25. Safety hair clipper, $3.50. Lawn mower, $20. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS. 67842

FOR Sale. Swiss male goat with pedigree, Cheap. Address Miss Yu, Bible School, Kiangwan. 67881 M 23

SLIGHTLY used codes for sale: Bentley's large size for $8. ABC 4th Edition for $4. The Premier Telegraphic Code $4. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS. 67900 M 21

WANTED to buy a good second hand pool or billiard table Must be in good condition and complete with cues, balls, etc. Please answer giving size of table, condition, and price to Box No. 924, THE CHINA PRESS. 67837 M 22

FOR Sale. Two complete tennis outfits, net, tapes, marking irons, back stops, good condition B. S. Barnes, 10 A. Hongkong Road. Phone C. 216. 67840 M 23

FOR Sale. Two ponies excellent jumpers, winners of paper hunts this season. Apply B. S. Barnes, 10 A. Hongkong Road. Phone C. 216. 67840 M 23

Apartments To Let

TO LET. Furnished flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Apply 28 Wayside Road. 67910 M 18

FLAT. Central district, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Tls. 80 including light, water and taxes. Decorated and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS. 67924 M 18

TO LET, Modern 3 roomed apartment, unfurnished. Central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Situated in French Concession near tram. Rent including house tax, water tax, heat and hot water Tls. 90.00. For particulars, apply E. Suenson & Co., Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road.

73 Haskell Road. To let. Beautifully furnished flat. $65.00. Also single room $40.00. Immediate occupation. Suitable for bachelors. Modern conveniences, quiet locality. 67884 M 20

TO LET. Furnished flat, June 1st, bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, large verandah, modern sanitation, hot water, Central heating, French Town, two minutes from tram, suite two bachelors, breakfast only if desired. Apply to Box 932, THE CHINA PRESS. 67891 M 20

TO LET. In private residence, well furnished flat of two rooms and bathroom, verandah overlooking tennis court. Food served privately. Bubbling Well district. Phone West 2830. 67895 M 18

TO LET. Occupancy June 1st, Modern apartment, two rooms, disappearing beds, dressing room, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters, Avenue Joffre, Corner Ave. du Roi Albert, furniture etc. For sale. Apply Tel. West 4606 or write to Box No. 907, THE CHINA PRESS. 67768 M 18

FOR Rent. Furnished flat, two rooms, with kitchen, bathroom and sanitation Western district. July 15 to December 15. Apply to Box 908, THE CHINA PRESS. 67773 M 18

MODERN four or five roomed unfurnished apartment in new fireproof apartment house. Very Centrally located, cool in Summer, no mosquitoes. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS. 67721 M 18

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS. 10150 M 26

Classified Columns on Page 6

Get a Headache vs. Get Glasses

"O-oo-ooh!" It was like a knife through the temple. He was unfit for rest, enjoyment, or work. "can't you keep quiet?" he flared out at his son, playing with a metal toy. His wife checked the young engineer with, "Stop this minute! Don't you see your father is suffering from one of his headaches?"

How tragically she said it, as if headaches were an incurable disease. And yet how many of them are easily avoidable! For what are the facts in this commonplace episode—the facts back of nearly all headaches?

Eyestrain the principal cause of headaches

Defective eyesight! Some anthorities say 90% of all headaches are caused by eyestrain; no authority puts it less than 70%. Leave it to your own experience. When getting a headache, you close your eyes, don't you?

Of the twelve pairs of nerves in the skull, six have some connection with the eye. No wonder the dull ache from eyestrain occurs in any part of the head! So when defective eyes are called upon to do the eye-work required by modern life, the tired ocular muscles set up pain along the nerves connecting with the other parts of the head. A correctly fitted pair of glasses gets at the cause. Glasses banish not *one* headache but a thousand.

Get the facts and lose your headache

In most cases, therefore, the right eyeglasses will put an end to all the pain and handicap of headaches. So much human misery is caused by defects in the eyes—which can be overcome by properly fitted glasses—that the labors and responsibilities of the O.I.C. Scientific Staff have an intensely human side, along with the delving into mysteries of metal and glass to improve vision.

Think what it would mean to the man of our story and his whole family if he knew what glasses would do for him! Think what it would mean to hundreds of thousands of people who, just for the lack of knowledge about glasses, needlessly endure the agony of headaches and cannot work to win! If you have headaches, have your eyes examined without delay.

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O.I.C.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

CHIEF FIGURES IN THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

(一)前紐約省長秘書威靈夏(二)意大利詩翁愛拿蕊(三)英皇太子章爾斯前因騎馬擊傷業已痊愈(四)愛爾蘭自由政府總統考司格芙西開辦拳術比賽場里卡現爲紐約電影業家昆伯控告大力士盾伯賽違背約法案中之證人云

Above: WILLIAM A. OLER, GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO & PRINCE OF WALES.
Below: WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE, TEX RICKARD & FRED QUIMBY.

Following the testimony of F. C. Quimby, New York motion picture producer, that he paid money to show the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures in 22 States in violation of the Interstate Commerce laws, George E. ("Tex") Rickard, fight promoter; William O. Orr, formerly private secretary of ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, and an intimate friend of the late Jesse Smith, were summoned as witnesses. President William T. Cosgrave, of the Irish Free State, has been forced by illness to cancel all his engagements. Gabriele d'Annunzio, famous Italian poet and warrior, has been made a prince by King Victor Emmanuel for his part in the Fiume annexation. The Prince of Wales, recovering from his second serious accident in a few weeks, has been called upon by the British press to cease steeplechase riding.

Jugo-Slavian Delegation Reaches Paris.

傑格沙里文總代表潘西格到巳將巴黎參與賠償會議云

M. Pasic.

M. Pasig is chief of the Jugo-Slavian delegation to the conference of experts at Paris to settle the reparations problem. He is the leader of the Radical Party in his country.

MEXICAN GENERAL IN WHIRLWIND ROMANCE.

加州省長暨軍務處長駱狄氏上將近與沙爾文姑娘結婚

Gov.-Gen. & Mrs. A. L. Rodriguez

Governor-General A. L. Rodriguez, military and civil commander of Lower California, brought a whirlwind campaign to a close when, after marrying Miss Aida Sullivan, of San Diego, they rushed to Los Angeles for a honeymoon of one day and then rushed back to his home in Mexicali.

TWINS WERE SWEETHEARTS, UNAWARES.

婁斯溶兄妹于四歲時其母亡故後被人領爲螬子二人同學同舞及長復墜入情網近甫探悉係屬孿生兄妹云

JAMES & JOSEPHINE BUCKLEY AT ONE YEAR OLD & AT 19 YEARS.

When they were four years old Josephine and James Buckley were deserted by their father after their mother died. However, they were adopted by families living only a few blocks apart. For years they attended the same school and dances. They even fell in love with each other before they discovered, a few days ago, that they were twin brother and sister.

Lieut. Griffis Welcomed Home by Sister.

渥海渥格陽菲司姑娘近忽忽離去大學前往紐約慶賀伊兄由德國獄中釋出云

Miss Dorothy Griffis

Miss Dorothy Griffis, of Hamilton, O., now a student at Hollins College, Roanoke, Va., left her studies to rush to New York to greet her brother, Lieutenant Corliss Hooven Griffis, just pardoned from a German prison for attempting to kidnap and bring back to America Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, cowardly Philadelphia millionaire draft dodger.

Rebel Chieftain's Wife Seeks Her Children.

墨西哥民黨首領之妻維羅夫人近因幼孩彼拐親率民軍往各處搜尋云

Mrs. Ms. de Villa

Mrs. Mabel Silvia de Villa, of Juarez, Mexico, wife of Hippolito Villa, brother of the notorious Pancho Villa, is in El Paso, directing a search for her children, who have been kidnaped, apparently by her husband's orders. De Villa is now leading the revolutionary forces in the State of Chihuahua and is said to be holding for ransom T. J. MacKenzie, general manager of the Boquillas Fower Company.

MME. LE BLANC CONDUCTS LOVE CLINIC.

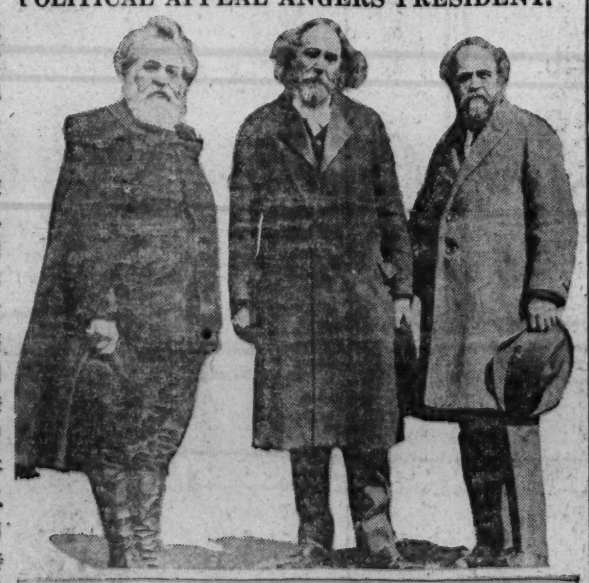
婦人利白陽克曾嫁于著名詩人麥梅林現已離婚近在紐約語人謂以後用情將由虛僞中而辨別眞愛情云

GEORGETTE LE BLANC'S LOVE CLINIC

Mme. Georgette LeBlanc, for seventeen years the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, the famous Belgian poet, who divorced her for a younger woman, has opened a love clinic in New York City, and is shown here with two of her patients. She has devised a test which, she says, will determine real love from spurious.

POLITICAL APPEAL ANGERS PRESIDENT.

柯立芝總統近被人議爲破壞國際習俗私自接受異國人民之呈訴云



ANDREAS LANG, SR., ANTON LANG & GUIDO MAYR

Andreas Lang, Sr., Anton Lang, the Christus, and Guido Mayr, three of the principals in the Oberammergau Passion Play, were pictured as they were leaving the White House in Washington. Their visit to President Coolidge is said to have been cut short when Ludwig Nissen, of New York, their introducer, is declared to have made an appeal in his presentation, suggesting intervention for Germany by the President. This appeal is said to have offended Mr. Coolidge because of its violation of international custom against presenting appeals by private citizens to the head of the Government.

This Boy Evangelist Converts Own Father.

七齡幼童海史丁在校中屢爲傳演'事業其父業鐵匠近受伊子感化亦信仰宗教云

NEWTON HASTINGS

Newton Hastings, 7-year-old Wilmington (Del.) boy, has the unique distinction of having converted his own father. The child, who is in the second grade of school, has been conducting evangelical meetings for some time throughout the State and has thrilled thousands. His father, a blacksmith, until recently scoffed at religion, but the spiritual powers of the boy made him an active church worker.

Another King Shown Without a Throne.

前撒克遜壬奧格司德之最近攝影

EX-KING AUGUST

This is the most recent photograph of ex-King August of Saxony, snapped for the first time in mufti instead of the regal accoutrements of sovereignty.

JAZZ WORTH MORE THAN CARUSO'S TONES.

著名歌家傑耳生近與巴斯章克唱片公司訂一四年長期合同每月薪金共計三萬金元云

AL JOLSON and ISHAM JONES

Caruso's golden tones have turned into baser medal and Al Jolson, jazz king, supplants the famous tenor as the gold getter, for Jolsen, shown here making his first record, has signed a contract with P. L. Deutsch, of the Brunswick Phonograph Company, which agrees to pay the black face comedian $30,000 a month for four years to make phonograph records—a total of $1,400,000. Playing the saxophone for Jolson is Isham Jones, jazz millionaire, who has made his million in the past five years with his saxphone and his syncopation composition.

Our Scottish Letter

Miner Becomes Lord High Commissioner—Scottish Home Rule—Lord Lister Memorial

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, Mar. 15.—The Prime Minister, it will be remembered, wished to appoint a solicitor in the person of Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell to the post of Lord Advocate for Scotland. The barrier of precedent, however, proved insurmountable, and the Premier had to proceed to the appointmnt of an advocate in deference to the vested interests of the Faculty.

Another Scottish appointment has just been made to an office which, it might have been thought, was even more the preserve of a particular class than that of the Lord Advocateship. Yet this appointment, the Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, has now been filled by one who meets with all but universal approval in Scotland but who is not, according to traditional standards, qualified to hold the high office. It is officially announced today that the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Brown, Labor M. P. for South Ayreshire, in succession to Lord Elphinstone.

More than two and a half centuries have elapsed since this office was held by any other than a peer of the realm, but although Mr. Brown belongs to a party representing a distinct breach in tradition he is in himself a worthy representative of the lay element in the Church. For twenty-four years he has been an elder of the Church of Scotland—a record which, we may safely assume, was never approached by any of his noble predecessors—and the personal qualities, religious devotion, and capacity which rendered him eligible for the efficient discharge of parochial duties, are after all, of more importance to the Assembly than the social aptitudes and graceful conventions we have been accustomed to associate with the brief reign at Holyrood of the King's representative. That a working man, proud of his calling—Mr. Brown was for 29 years a miner—should rise to such a dignity will give no offence to any except to those who take either a snobbish or partisan view of the appointment, and cause few regrets, except in those who have always in the past identified the Assembly week with the ceremonies and innocent gaieties of the Palace under semi-royal auspices. In connection with the appointment it is interesting to note that that there is a motion on the order paper of the House of Commons in the name of a brother Laborist to suspend the annual payment of £2,000 to the Lord High Commissioner!

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

During the recent election comparatively little was heard regarding Home Rule for Scotland. It is understood, however, that the Home Rule Association succeeded in obtaining pledges of support from all the Scottish Labor M. P.s., some of the Liberals, and a few Conservatives. Indeed, so great an advance has been made, in the opinion of the Association, that it is now solemnly considering the drafts of different bills and drawing up schemes for the practical government of Scotland. Recently, Mr. George Buchanan, M. P., addressed the Association and stated that in his opinion it was inadvisable to leave to a national convention the task of framing a Scottish Home Rule bill and advised the Association to frame its own bill in order to adapt its work to practical politics. This is surely strange talk from a Laborist with so good a Scots name as Mr. Buchanan! Apparently we are to have Home Rule thrust upon us whether we want it or not, and when this is done, the task of drawing up a scheme of government is to be carried out by a number of self-elected gentlemen whom none have heard of. It is comforting to recollect that Mr. Buchanan is not nearly so important as he imagines or would like to be.

His friend and colleague the minister of Health, Mr. Wheatley, would certainly never be guilty of making such a false step. Mr. Wheatley is most decidedly one of the "discoveries" of the Government and is daily adding to his reputation. He is cool and ready in retort but there is a marked difference between his non-committal attitude of today and the light-hearted enthusiasm with which he was formerly accustomed to extend his blessing to the most provocative Socialist schemes. Mr. Wheatley is growing every day he remains in office and no matter what his politics, every Glaswegian takes a pride in his townsman's success.

LISTER MEMORIAL

While the controversy in Glasgow over the threatened destruction of the Lister Ward of the Royal Infirmary is at its height, London honors his name by the unveiling of a truly magnificent memorial. The memorial, which was unveiled by Sir John Bland-Sutton president of the Royal College of Surgeons, is to the design of the late Sir Thomas Brock. It consists of a bronze bust of Lord Lister upon a fine Aberdeen granite base, before which stands a woman pointing towards him, and a boy bearing a laurel wreath. On the facade there is the one name "Lister," while "Surgery," and "Science", are inscribed on each of the respective sides.

At the ceremony Sir John delivered a brief address on the famous Glasgow surgeon. The memorial was raised to the memory of a great surgeon, he said, who by his discoveries in science and his devotion to surgery, welded science and surgery and raised the art he practised and launched it on the most wonderful era in its history. It was an honor to unveil a memorial to a genius who had unveiled such a deep secret of nature which had enabled and taught surgeons to relieve men, women, and children from the dread consequences of septic infection. Veterinary surgeons also followed these methods when they performed operations to relieve the suffering of horses, cattle, cats or dogs. Lord Lister had been privileged to see his principles adopted in his own life-time. They had been adopted and practised by surgeons throughout the world. In this way he had conferred a great blessing upon all races of mankind. In pursuit of truth he was inflexible, and from this point of view, he might be described as patience personified.

EDINBURGH'S NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL

An important addition to the facilities in Edinburgh for technical instruction was made last week when Mr. William Adamson, M. P., Secretary for Scotland, formally opened the W. M. Ramsay Technical School in Portobello Road. The school has been named after Mr. Ramsay, who, as convener for many years of the Continuation Classes Committee, has rendered signal service in connection with the education and welfare of young persons in Edinburgh beyond the school age. The building which has been converted into the school has had within the past decade a varied career.

In 1914 it was a chocolate factory, and when war broke out rumor wove round its remarkable strategic position and solidity—it is built on massive beds of concrete—a fanciful story of emplacements for German siege guns. Whether or not the stories were true, the building was commandeered by the military, and during the whole of the war was occupied by soldiers. After the war serving men were displaced by disabled ex-Service men who were given instruction in various trades.

Since the Education Authority took it over the building has undergone a remarkable transformation. The long ill-lit rooms with their walls and floors which all the year round were wet have given place to large airy departments. The basement has been given over to instruction in motor building, from panel beating to making spanners and assembling parts, while on the ground floor trimming, painting, and body building is being taught. The first floor is devoted to the teaching of brickwork, masonry, joinery, and wood machining, and on the top floor classes in tailoring, engineering and building drawing, and pattern making are held.

OBITUARY

The death took place suddenly at his residence, Bucksburn House, Newhills, near Aberdeen, of Mr. James Sellar, owner of the estate of Bucksburn, and who for over 20 years was manager of the docks at Singapore. He retired form active duty about 15 years ago and returned to Aberdeen when he took large share in a number of important business concerns in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Singapore. Mr. Sellar is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

What People Are Saying

(From Our Own Correspondent)

FUTURE OF CONSERVATISM IN ENGLAND

"The real task of Conservatism is not to work up a mere anti-Socialist crusade, but to satisfy the nation that political manipulation is no solution of the industrial problem. It is to convince both employers and employed that they will solve their difficulties far more quickly and more successfully by talking them over together, with all the facts on the table, possibly through some specially constituted industrial machinery, than by fighting or by invoking the dangerous intervention of the State."

—The Times.

"Only one thing can save Conservatism and give Conservatism the chance of saving the country. That is a new leadership, bold enough and wise enough to reconcile those groups and currents of conservative opinion now so helplessly in conflict. That new leadership must come and it must come soon if it is to be effective."

—Daily Express.

"The advice recently tendered to the Conservative Party by Sir Martin Conway, that it "lacks the fire of a great ideal" and so cannot compete with the enthusiasm animating the adherents of Socialism, has naturally evoked some adverse criticism. What Sir Martin Conway and those who agree with him seem to have overlooked in their reflections upon the anti-Socialist attitude to the world of politics is that while we are all idealists nowadays we are not all convinced that the moon can be grasped by mounting a step-ladder."

—Glasgow Herald.

"I anticipate that we shall have another general election some time this summer. The Government will go to the country on the perfectly reasonable ground that with its present muster of supporters in the House it is in a false position.

"With its record of moderation it will hope to deceive the City and many Tory voters.

"Thus by exercising careful restraint during the next few months there is a prospect that a Socialist Government that is a Government may be returned to power as well as office.

"Unless our party wakes up I see nothing to stop the Socialists having their own way with the country."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.

FRANCE GRATEFUL FOR RECOVERY IN THE FRANC

"The aid offered by Great Britain and the United States to France in her campaign to save the franc is greatly appreciated here. It is looked upon as evidence that the two Anglo-Saxon nations have complete confidence in the financial future of France."

—Times, Paris Correspondent.

"The Paris newspapers are generous in their expressions of gratitude towards British and American financiers to whose timely aid is generally attributed the success that has attended the franc's riposte. Thus, for example, the 'Echo de Paris' spontaneously remarks 'For the brilliant results of yesterday we have to congratulate and warmly thank our American and British friends who have shown the greatest cordiality in their negotiations with France for the purpose of making a bloc with us in an admirable spirit of solidarity. In this we recognise our real friends.'"

—Morning Post's Paris Correspondent.

"France, as I see her at the moment, is desperately sick of the responsibilities of the Great Power game and not in the least willing to keep that form of show up beyond the minimum of necessity."

—Frank Simonds, in Sunday Times.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN TURKEY

"From perhaps the best living authority in this country I hear a new view of the present trend of Turkish affairs," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. "He believes that Mustapha Kemal, though faced by much opposition, is taking his own way steadily—to the Sultanate."

"The moment that the Khalifate was abolished the facts became clear. Kemal cannot become Khalif, as the Sacred Law does not permit it; but any man can make himself Sultan. The house of Osman is not in the Law."

"The abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate is only the latest example of a process which has been going on for some centuries. The world has decided that the two functions of earthly government and of spiritual teaching are entirely distinct and ought to be so kept."

—Weekly Westminster.

GANDHI'S INFLUENCE IN INDIA

"There is no other force in India remotely to compare with that of Mahatma Gandhi. His least word sways the hearts of Mohammedans as well as Hindus. The President of the All-India Christian Conference called him the greatest living 'Indian Christian' because of his devoted life of love and service. The Parsee priests in their fine temples offer prayers for his long life. He is revered as no Indian in modern times has ever been revered. Just as in Egypt it is Zaghlul who now counts and no one else, so in India it is Mahatma Gandhi who counts and the rest are nowhere."

—Writes C. F. Andrews the Manchester Guardian.

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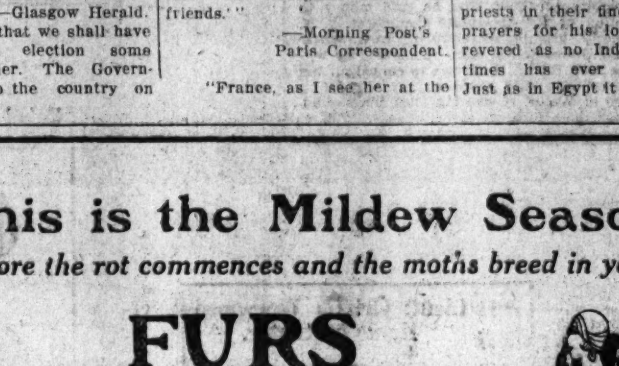

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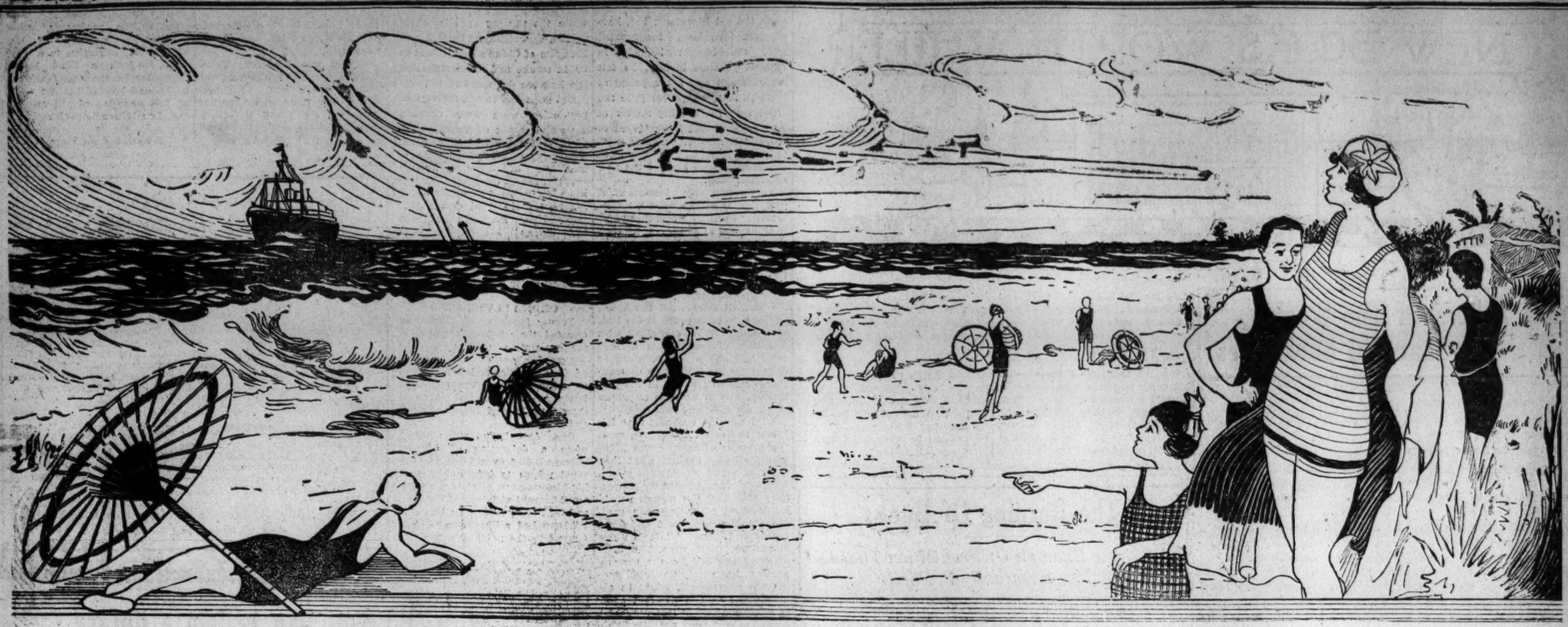

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Far Eastern Jaunts, by Gilbert Collins.
Man and Mystery in Asia, by Fredinand Ossendowski.

More Spring books from America continue the incoming flood, and the booklover can now visualize Noah's predicament without much labor. It is safe to guess, from the wide diversity of authors and titles represented in the new season's list, that the idle summer reader will this year be anything but idle and that he should have the time of his life literally wallowing in good stories, biographies and verse. The man who succeeds in reading through the best books on the summer's shelf will, from all appearances, be busy far into next winter.

The outstanding fiction arrival of the week is a new book by Rose Macaulay, "Told By An Idiot". Far from being a senseless piece, as the curious title might indicate, the story is a challenge to any alert mind, and "intellectuals" are certain to look upon it with genuine favor. After the vivid manner of the historian whose name she shares, Miss Macaulay has spun a complex and dramatic tale involving many prominent modern historical personages in the fields of art, science and politics. She has devised not only a pleasing story, but a clever satire on the "progress" of the times. He who reads is certain to be entertained and is certain also to ponder and revalue much in his own thinking which has heretofore seemed sound.

Other new arrivals are "The Inverted Pyramid", a Western epic by Bertrand W. Sinclair; "Siege", by Samuel Hopkins Adams, the story of a matriarchate in an American industrial town; "The Wrath to Come", by E. Phillips Oppenheim, a story of world politics projected into 1950; "Latitudes", by Edwin Muir, including more than a score of essays on modern men and modern life; and "The Sea", a splendid new novel by James Oppenheim.

In the Queen's Dolls House which will be exhibited in Wembley Park this summer is a library which is undoubtedly one of the most unique in the world. In this toy house, perfect in all its appointments, from the five cars and lawn mower in the garage to the draperies in the King's bedroom, is a miniature library, exact in every detail. There are 168 volumes, 1½ inches high, bound in morocco and written in the minutest of handwriting by 168 of England's most famous authors. Rudyard Kipling has done a volume of "Verses" and the book has for neighbors such other attractive pieces as "Poems" by Thomas Hardy and Sir James Barrie's "Autobiography".

The International Book Review has just completed a poll to determine the ten best books of the century and the results published are interesting as representing the opinion of a wide range of American readers. The list follows: O. Henry's short stories, "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page", "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" by V. Blasco Ibanez, "If Winter Comes" by A. S. M. Hutchinson, "The Life of Christ" by Giovanni Papini, "The Crisis", by Winston Churchill, "The Virginian" by Owen Wister, "The Mind in the Making" by James Harvey Robinson.

Following closely after the first ten books, these were given the highest vote: "Call of the Wild," by Jack London, "Kim" by Rudyard Kipling, "The Bluebird" by Maurice Maeterlinck, "Queen Victoria" by Lytton Strachey, "Letters to his Children" by Theodore Roosevelt, "The Cathedral" by Hugh Walpole, "Growth of the Soil" by Knut Hamsun, "Jean-Christophe" by Romain Rolland, "The Beloved Vagabond', by W. J. Locke, "Old Wives' Tale", by Arnold Bennett, "Story of Mankind" By Hendrik Van Loon, "Jurgen", by James B. Cabell, "Joseph Vance" by William de Morgan, "The Education of Henry Adams" and "One of Ours" by Willa Cather.

Saving America from the fate of China, India and the overpopulated, underfed nations of the East is the theme of a new book by Professor Edward M. East, "Mankind At the Crossroads", published by Scribners, New York. The facts of history, of the sciences and arts are sufficient, says the author, to make us keenly aware of the fate of the now "most prosperous country" and our intelligence, in applying these facts and remedial measures, is now on trial, in his opinion.

"High Fires", a new novel by Marjorie Barkley McClure published by Little Brown and Co. is a monument to persistence and hope. Ever since childhood, Miss McClure has wanted to write. Ill-health, frustrating a college education, marriage and motherhood, interrupting her efforts and tying her down to routine and repeated other discouragements have delayed the first novel until, her daughter grown, she has finally declared her freedom and has written it. Inasmuch as the story is one of the most promising of the new arrivals, it is safe to predict much more that is good from Miss McClure's pen and to recommend her life-story to all young hopefuls in the literary field.

"The Owl's House" by Crosbie Garstin and "The Mystery Woman" by Alice MacGowan are two new books from Frederick A Stokes which promise well for summer reading.

"The Thousand and First Night" is a new story by Grant Overton, author of "American Night's Entertainments", "When Winter Comes to Main Street" and other jovial pieces. While light and breezy, the narrative has a really interesting historical background and it will be one of the most read books of the summer.

Those familiar with the ups and downs of music in the States, particularly with the ups, will have watched the figure of Walter Damrosch and the effect of his labors with genuine delight. In an autobiography, "My Musical Life," just published by Scribners, he relates the long series of adventures which have marked his career, from his marriage to Margaret Blaine, whose father nearly became President of the United States, and his early meetings with Carnegie, who financed his New York Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society, down to the amazing swift and hopeful musical advances of recent years, in all of which he has figured prominently. To Americans fond of good biography the book will be of real interest.

A new edition of the Diary of Samuel Pepys printed on India paper and reduced to three volumes, edited with additions by Henry B. Wheatley and published by Harcourt Brace and Co., will be greeted by Shanghai lovers of "the curious fellow".

The Burning Of Books

A Chinese Example Of Prohibition That Did Not Eventually Prohibit

(From the New York Times)

Prohibition is an old resident in this vale of tears. When the earth was young and the morning stars sang together, Prohibition was already a lusty youth rejoicing in his strength and setting forth in the world of men in search of conquests. Prohibition's beard is almost as long as Father Time's.

An ancient chronicle lies before us, and we read from its mildewed page these strangely familiar words:

The Act of Prohibition was received with open mutterings from the people and silent though deeply rooted opposition in high places. As time went on, the law was broken more and more frequently. Large quantities of forbidden goods were secreted in hidden places. Soon the matter became a public scandal, for it was found that even high officials in the Government had contraband in their possession and kept it in daily use. The Government, in its efforts to enforce the law, appointed a large corps of inspectors, enduing them with extraordinary powers of search and seizure. At last no home was safe from intrusion, and punishments became more severe. . . .

It sounds almost as if the writer of that ancient chronicle had stolen a march on posterity by setting down on parchment the record of our own times. Yet the events that he describes took place between the years 213 and 208 B. C.

It was in China where they happened, and it was not liquor but literature, not booze but books, that prohibition endeavored to suppress. It wasn't wets that defied the law; it was wise 'uns. They risked punishment in order that they might drink—from the Fount of Knowledge.

The story of the "Burning of the Books" may be found in any reliable encyclopendia. The Volstendism villain in the piece is one Ts'in Shi-huang-ti, known to history as "the First Emperor." Prohibition, ranging the world in quest of triumphs, found him a willing tool.

Before Ts'in's advent on the stage of world events, in the year 221 B. C., China was in the hands of feudal princes. They had run the country on the principle of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, which was fine for the authors of that day. For feudalism, with its gay hazards and dark uncertainties, breeds chivalry and heroism and conduces to romance. Thrillers had flourished. Poets and minstrels had vied with one another in hymning the exploits of their patrons. But philosophers had won the greatest vogue of any of the literati of that time, for they offered comforting theories regarding the joys of the hereafter that would recompense the common people for the miseries of their harried existence.

Then out of the murk and the confusion of baronial conflict emerged the war lord Ts'in. Always a doughty fighter, Ts'in managed, after some years of bloody skirmishing, to crack the morale of the other feudal leaders, one by one, until, having routed the last of his rivals, he found himself in a position to start something new in Chinese history.

He began by having himself proclaimed the first Emperor, and none was so bold as to dispute his proud title. It had been even easier to start something new than he had expected, and thinking it over, Ts'in decided that it would be rather neat to go the limit and start everything new. Now that he had made China an empire, he would help China to a fresh beginning in every department of life. There should be new laws, new customs, new education and—yes, even new literature.

A HISTORIC EDICT

Of course, the first move to make in rearing a new structure is to tear down the old. It looked like a large order to Ts'in to tear down the old literature; but, having just then been inaugurated after the biggest landslide in Chinese political history, he felt his oats and was not appalled at the size of the task. He gave the order that the reading matter of his people should be destroyed to the last book. It was not meet that any vestige of the old ideas should remain to hamper the new administration.

Forth went the historic edict that was to bring about the celebrated "Burning of the Books." Nothing was to be spared, no matter how dearly cherished. Poetry, history, fiction, philosophy, religious revelations, all were to suffer one gigantic holocaust like unto a championship bonfire after the football season. All the books in China were included in the ban, save only a few dealing with medicine, divination and agriculture. And any person refusing to deliver up his library to destruction, or having books in his possession, was to undergo imprisonment, disgrace and ruin.

Wild was the outburst that followed the edict. Passionate were the protests of worthy and high-placed citizens against what they declared to be an outrage and a sacrilege. It was perfectly proper, they said, that the masses should be deprived of their cheap reading—their comic sheets and dime novels and Zippy Love Story Magazines, as it were. That sort of thing was bad for the masses, anyway. But surely the intelligensia, the cognoscenti, might be allowed to retain a five-foot shelf of well-aged best sellers for home consumptionu. Did not the intellectual classes know how to take literature or to leave it alone? Surely they could be trusted not to go reading around the streets, making public spectacles of themselves and giving the administration a black eye.

EMPEROR IS UNMOVED

But to prayers and threats the Emperor was indifferent. When broken-hearted scholars pointed out to him that the works of Confucius were the glory of China and declared them to be unique and irreplaceable, his Majesty replied that the high gods, having blessed the land with one Confucius, would doubtless be able to supply another on call. When students of the law cried out that legal tomes would have to be placed on the exempt list, else there would be no authorities to consult, the obdurate Ts'in answered that he was tired of seeing law cases decided by ancient precedent, that China was to have a brand-new set of legal precedents, and that the lawyers who wished to study law should go to the courts and there see it practiced from scratch, so to speak.

Pretty ladies with painted faces and beaded lashes begged for their love lyrics and their fashion scrolls. Ts'in turned them away comfortless.

Every day tons of books were burned in the public squares, while the reading public stood aghast, watching the bright thoughts of China's Best Minds go up in smoke and wondering that the heavens did not fall.

But soon the adroit among the population were busy devising ways and means of beating Ts'in edict. Something had to be done, they said, to preserve at least a modicum of China's literary wealth against the longed-for day when an inspired smallpox germ should lay the cruel censor low. Before a year every man of means had stocked his cellar with volumes cunningly hidden away behind false walls ingeniously constructed, and the chap with the best cellar was the most popular man in his election district.

ORDER IS VIOLATED

Poorer fanciers of literature secreted their beloved stock of reading matter in holes in the backyard, above which they planted Chinese lilies and beds of rice as a blind. Others wrapped their books in oil-cloth and lowered them into the cool depths of wells and cisterns.

One day Ts'in was stunned when a delegation of humble citizens called upon him at the royal palace to inform him that his highest court officials were the most flagrant violators of the law, and that every one of his imperial advisers had a library and lent it around to the neighbors. Prohibition of books, they complained, was a rich man's law and should be repealed.

Enraged was Emperor Ts'in. He discharged his prohibition enforcement corps and appointed men in their stead who were not in politics. He tacked the death penalty upon the original Prohibition act, and he beheaded eighty-nine college professors, school teachers and members of local boards of education in a single week. He took a hand himself thereafter in the examination of books, and boasted that he sampled 120 pounds of literature a day, in addition to performing his

(Continued on Page 13)

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New Books Worth While

(Continued from Page 12)

stated imperial duties. Naturally these drastic measures broke the backbone of the rebellion, although violations continued to keep the headsman busy.

SCHOLARS EXECUTED

Ts'in was gathered to his fathers in the year 206. Statistics showed that 460 scholars of noble lineage had lost their heads in his reign for the sake of their precious libraries, to say nothing of many thousands of commoners too unimportant to be counted. The Emperor Han, succeeding to the throne and desiring to be popular, took note of the low visibility of Chinese literature and rescinded his predecessor's edict.

As if by magic, thousands of copies of valuable works appeared, dragged from their hiding places by the heirs of those constant readers who had died for possessing them. And the heirs sold these books for such large sums as to be accused of profiteering.

Nor was that the worst result of the Burning of the Books. Forgers promptly got busy makreaders who had died for possessproductions of poets, philosophers and historians, and plied their nefarious trade so briskly that to this day no man knows whether his copy of Confucius is a genuine first edition or not.

Such is the story of the Burning of the Books in the ancient chronicle. Like many other Oriental tales, it has no moral.

A Famous China Case

There are no doubt still some who remember the sensation caused at Shanghai and up and down the River by the arrest and trial of Customs Assistant C. W. Mason of Chinkiang, for importing a cargo of arms for the Ko Laos, in September 1891, and his subsequent escape from Shanghai jail.

At his trial before Consul-General Jamieson and the late Sir Nicholas Hannen, Mason preserved an obdurate silence and pleaded guilty rather than betray his accomplices; and although for many weeks the Shanghai papers advanced exhaustive guesses as to his motive—whether he was really a Ko Lao, whether he was the catspaw of the Peking Government, whether the Customs were in any way implicated, or whether he was simply a monomaniac—the truth was never revealed.

Now at last, after thirty years, the truth comes to light. Mason himself tells the story in his "Chinese Confessions of Charles Welsh Mason," which has just been published in London by Grant Richards, Ltd. at 7-6 net, and which can be ordered from any bookseller. It will be found more enthralling than a novel. The picture of Anglo-Chinese life in the nineties is, it is claimed, one of the most accurate to be found in the work of English writers.

Mr. Mason is said to have led an amazingly adventurous life during the thirty-three years since he left China, and it is hinted that this book will be followed by other autobiographical volumes.

Prohibition Inside Out

By Roy A. Haynes, U. S. Prohibition Commissioner

Fisher Unwin, (London)

The title, "Prohibition Inside Out", is ambiguous. In the English language "inside out" means laid bare or exposed, and the title suggests that Prohibition will be so treated in the pages that follow; but what they expose is the illicit liquor trade carried on under Prohibition and the efforts of the author's Department to enforce the law. Perhaps "Prohibition from the Inside" would be the English equivalent. At any rate that describes the book, which is wholly for, not against, prohibition. It is written for American readers by the head Government official in charge of enforcement, in response to requests for information about the progress of the cause; and it is of a popular character. There is little solid information of the kind that serious students of the subject would be glad to have from an official source. Mr. Haynes does not even state the law that his staff has been organised to enforce or explain what it permits and what it forbids. It would have been a great convenience to readers if he had; for though they have a general notion, a knowledge of precise details is necessary for gauging the difficulty of the task and the measure of success attained. Not does he tell us enough about the results to furnish grounds for a valid opinion. In short, the book is official propaganda in favor of prohibition for popular consumption, like the things governments used to get written during the war about the achievements of various departments.

We are told on the cover that the book is written without bias, prejudice, or bigotry, and if that means with candour the claim is warranted; but for an official to write an account of his own Department without bias is hardly more possible than to see one's own face in the glass as others see it. Mr. Haynes has apparently two main objects in view. The first is to show the magnitude of the task and the efficiency of his staff in dealing with it; the second is to appeal to public opinion in America to uphold the law. He has an extraordinary tale to tell and one well worth the attention not only of Americans but also, and perhaps even more, of people outside the United States; but it is likely to make a very different impression in America and in other countries. At home it will, no doubt, stimulate the enforcement of the law, as it is intended to do; abroad it may rather warn against having such a law to enforce.

The first point brought out, after a brief survey of the stages leading up to the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, is that when the Federal Government undertook to enforce general prohibition no one responsible for that step realised even approximately the character and extent of the task undertaken or the difficulties to be encountered. Previous experience of local and State prohibition had not prepared them for it which is intelligible enough. State laws are one thing, Federal laws are another; the latter must be taken much more seriously if respect for law and constitutional authority is to be maintained. What particular States and cities do is their own affair, but what Washington does is the affair of the people, whose united will is supposed to be so expressed, and once expressed must be enforced or rendered contemptible. Every one is familiar with State laws passed for the sake of a quiet life, to satisfy some importunate agitation; without any serious attempt to enforce them. Drastic liquor laws have long been an outstanding example of this tendency; and the effect has been to encourage a general spirit of lawlessness. Habitual disregard or unchecked evasion of the law by common consent readily turns to forcible resistance when serious efforts are made to enforce obnoxious regulations. Hence the extraordinary difficulty of the task thrust upon the Administration by the enactment of national prohibition. Mr. Haynes points out that the Federal Government was never intended to bear the whole burden, and that the forty-six States which voted for ratification of the Amendment were empowered and bound to enforce the law within their own territories. But the chief responsibility nevertheless rested on the National Administration, which not only had its own share of enforcement work to do, but was bound also to set an example of energy and efficiency to the several States. Mr. Haynes is not much concerned with the latter and gives no details of their activity; but he has a chapter on their responsibility, which goes to show that at one time it was very imperfectly recognised, but has recently been more fully accepted and has led to increasing local action.

The office at first set up in Washington under the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, and called the Prohibition Enforcement Unit, proved quite inadequate. Under President Harding's administration it was greatly extended and developed into a large and elaborate organisation. The head of it is the Prohibition Commissioner, who is answerable to his immediate superior, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is divided into several departments—(1) office of Counsel; (2) office of Chief of the General Prohibition Agents; (3) Permit Division; (4) Audit Division; (5) Industrial and Chemical Division; (6) Narcotic Division. The active work in the field is carried on by the Prohibition Agents' department, which commands a mobile force of picked men, distributed in eighteen geographical areas, each in charge of a Chief General Agent; and there is also a Field Supervisors' Force, whose duty it is to inspect the local units, check their operations, and suggest improvements in the service. The total *personnel* rose during President Harding's administration to all but 4,000. This is the headquarters' staff alone, and does not include any of the local forces, which have their own organisations under State Directors, who are subordinate to the Prohibition Commissioner. We are not told what the cost is.

Two kinds of enforcement are recognised—(1) preventive; (2) strong-armed. The former means the system of permits for the withdrawal of liquor from bonded or controlled warehouses for various lawful purposes. This is one of the questions on which the lack of exact information about the law detracts seriously from the value of the book. In practice it is an extremely complicated question, as is explained in a chapter on "Safeguarding Lawful Activities." Mr. Haynes insists that it is as much the duty of his office to safeguard and facilitate the lawful use of alcohol as to prevent its unlawful use, and the list of lawful uses is very long. It includes nearly all manufacturing processes, from cigarettes to smokeless powder, the preparation of drugs, scientific research, medicinal and religious purposes. Laymen who talk of abolishing alcohol do not know that it is indispensable for the manufacture of anaesthetics, explosives, and photographic films, for instance. And all along the line there is opportunity and temptation to leakage. Hence an elaborate system of permits for the production, sale, and use of different liquids, devised to prevent leakage without hindering legitimate use.

The large licensed plants under permit are not the principal sources of the illicit trade, as the stuff is warehoused and under rigid control. Nor is the smuggling from outside, of which we hear so much. The chief source of supply is the "moonshine still," which sounds very picturesque and may once have been but is so no longer in its new development. This business used to be carried on in remote rural districts in the South. Today most of the illicit distilling is done on the outskirts of large towns, and chiefly by foreigners, who often carry it on in tenement houses under very insanitary conditions. But there are also large stills set up by men of considerable means near the highway and supplied with materials by motor truck at night. These and other modern types—in several cities still have been found in the gaol—are the product of prohibition; and it is evident from Mr. Haynes's account that the volume of traffic is or has been very large. Such stills are more difficult to detect than the old moonshine type, which still exists chiefly in the Southern and border States on the Mason and Dixie line, and is sometimes the scene of regular battles with rifles and revolvers between the agents and the moonshiners, who may be assisted by their womenfolk and boys. Mr. Haynes says that stirring tales of such battles abound in the files of Southern prohibition offices, and he relates several stories of fatal encounters. It is a murderous business. He gives the name of thirty agents on his own staff who have been killed; many more have been wounded, and many local police officers also have fallen. We are not told how many they have killed on the other side. This is "strong-armed prevention" indeed. Not all the casualties occur in the raiding of stills; the chase of bottleggers on the road furnishes a good many. It seems that the active agents carry their lives in their hand. So do the bottlegers; and their danger is not only from the agents but also from "highjackers" or highway robbers and pirates.

Interesting details are given of the smuggling proper on the coast and over the Canadian border. Mr. Haynes shows how it is done and exposes the numerous dodges resorted to by the smugglers. This traffic has attracted a great deal of attention, probably because of its bearing on international relations; but the volume of drink so brought into the country is a trifle to that of internal origin, which is a very bad thing for the consumers. It appears that the stories of the poisonous character of modern moonshine spirit are well-founded; it is much worse than the old mountain-still stuff, which was bad enough, as every one who has tasted potheen well knows. This is the worst feature of the illicit traffic forced into being by prohibition; and the noise made about smuggling has made it still worse for consumers in an unexpected way. It enables the moonshiners to palm off their base wares as genuine imported brands. Well-equipped plants are furnished with bottles and labels for imitating everything, and the profits are prodigious. Stuff that costs half a dollar a gallon to produce is sold to the consumer at from $32 to $60 a gallon, and even more in some cases. But there is something still worse in the wave of corruption that has followed the law. Mr. Haynes devotes several chapters to different aspects of it—the bribery of officials, conspiracies by leading citizens, and corruption of the Courts. In one notorious case of conspiracy, fifty-five residents were involved, including the mayor, the sheriff, a judge, a magistrate, ex-sheriffs, attorneys, detectives, policemen, &c And there is a still lower depth in the secret organisation of murder.

Discounting Haynes' inevitable bias, however, the book is valuable for its really informative material. Mr. Haynes' sincere tone in writing it is convincing evidence that the government's enforcement program is in sympathetic hands, even though the text does not in itself dispel all doubt of the wisdom of the Constitutional Amendment.

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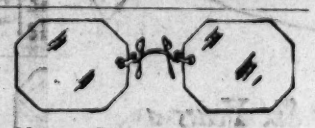

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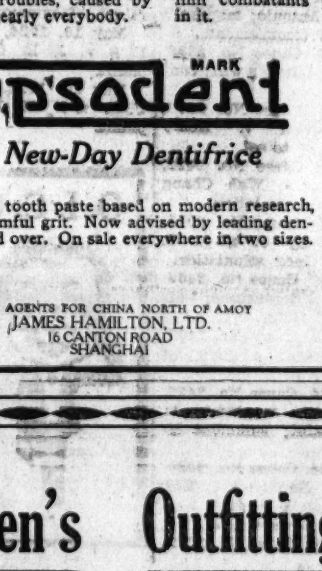

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United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, May 19, 1924, Commencing at 10:00 a.m.

Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co. Motion to stay action. Haskell & Moss; Rodger & Husar.

Cause No. 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co. Motion to stay action. Haskell & Moss; Rodger & Husar.

Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia. On demurrer. Flora Rosemberg; Rodger & Husar.

Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Creviling. Motion to vacate default. Shoop & Chalaire; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc. Motion for bill of particulars; Motion to set. Rodger & Husar; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Imp. & Exp. Co. On demurrer, and to set. H. C. Mei; W. Y. Char.

Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld at al. On demurrer. Haskell & Moss; Schuhl Schoenfeld.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

May 21, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2361, Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery. Davies & Bryan.

May 22, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fleming & Allman.

HEARINGS:

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co., Inc. et al.; deposition taken of A. Tulasne;

May 9, 1924, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; deposition taken of T. Kerrigan.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co., on motion for new trial; submitted.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for new trial; submitted.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.; on motion for new trial; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 7, 1924, Crim. No. 602, U. S. v. J. M. Corsvick; delivered to naval authorities.

May 7, 1924, Crim. No. 603, U. S. v. G. W. Thompson; delivered to naval authorities.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 601, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; testimony taken of M. Ponpelvin, M. Codsi, C. A. McDaniel, P. Shmakova; continued.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; testimony taken of Yui Tze Kung, Se Kying Co, J. L. Pridmore, defendant; submitted.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; order denying motion for new trial.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order denying motion for new trial.

(By the Commissioner)

May 8, 1924, Civil No. 152, L. C. Publishing Co v. Bessie D. Stewart; judgment for plaintiff.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; sentence.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; defendant dismised.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

May 20, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Company.

May 21, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2361, Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery.

May 21, 1924, 10.30 a.m., Cause No. 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 22/23, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.

May 27, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co., Inc. et al.

May 28, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.

May 30, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.

June 5, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman.

Sept. 24, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

May 6, 1924, Cause No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. Aaron S. Glemby; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

May 7, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; answer, set-off and counterclaim.

May 7, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; answer.

May 7, 1924, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corp'n; notice.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corp'n; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plaintiff's brief.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; praecipe for subpoena.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. Wesley M. Smith et al.; amended answer.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; marshal's return of final commitment.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; marshal's return of final commitment.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2416, U. S. v. William B. McCabe; marshal's return of final commitment.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; marshal's return of final commitment.

May 8, 1924, Cause No. 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; consent.

May 9, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion to set.

May 9, 1924 Cause No. 2422, Wah Fong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corp'n; stipulation.

May 9, 1924, Cause No. 2088, Cheng Tse Fong et al. v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; stipulation.

May 10, 1924, Cause No. 2405, Greenstone v. Greenstone; affidavit of publication.

May 10, 1924, Cause No. 2407, Gilman v. Gilman; affidavit of publication.

May 10, 1924, Cause No. 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; complaint; summons issued.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; affidavit in support of motion for new trial.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China-American Trading Co., Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.; notice of motion.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; affidavit in support of motion for new trial; motion to tax costs; affidavit on motion to tax costs.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 2377, In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; inventory.

May 12, 1924 Cause No. 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; assignment.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; reply.

May 12, 1924, Cause N. 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corp'n; answer.

May 12, 1924, Cause No. 2425, Mrs. Hu et al v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; defendant's brief in support of motion for new trial.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; marshal's return of summons.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; motion for bill of particulars; notice of motion to set.

(By the Commissioner)

May 7, 1924, Crim. No. 602, U. S. v. J. M. Corsvick; complaint.

May 7, 1924, Crim. No. 603, U. S. v. G. W. Thompson; complaint.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 604, U. S. v. Harry C. Maguire; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

May 8, 1924, Civil No. 161, Virginia Thomas v. James L. Gardiner; marshal's return of summons.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 605, U. S. v. W. Manley; complaint.

May 8, 1924, Crim. No. 606, U. S. v. P. S. Crovat; complaint.

May 9, 1924, Civil No. 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; marshal's return of summons.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 607, U. S. v. J. R. Campbell; complaint.

May 10, 1924, Crim. No. 608, U. S. v. N. E. Bertteria; complaint.

May 13, 1924, Crim. No. 600, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; praecipe for subpoena.

May 14, 1924, Crim. No. 609, U. S. v. G. Snyder; complaint.

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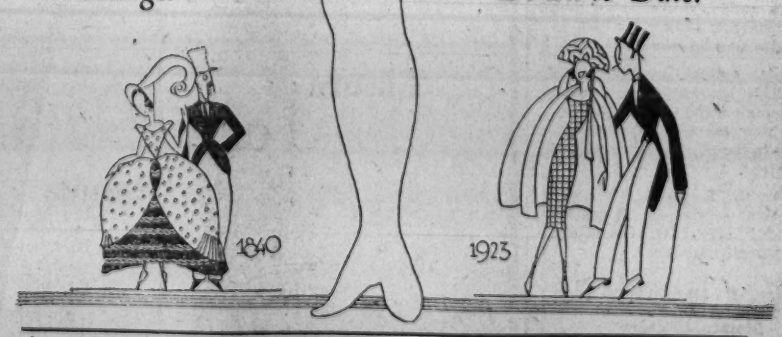

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Senators Borah And Copeland Debate Merits Of Bonus Bill

Lawmaker From Idaho Sees Injustice In Taxing Farmer To Pay Soldier

Any Measure Which Adds To Government's Debt Is Injurious, He Says

BY WILLIAM E. BORAH,
United States Senator From Idaho

It is only a step from official extravagance to official corruption. They are whelps from the same kennel. The demoralisation of communities and States through oppressive and destructive taxes is but little less rapid than through corruption in high places. They both destroy faith in government, undermine industry and discourage frugality.

We have had a scandal at Washington which has stirred the country, but, bad as it is, if the waste of the taxpayers' money for the last few years could be dramatised it would drive Teapot Dome off the front page.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

We have reached a time when every one who cares for the institutions under which we live and who is interested in the economic, moral and physical well-being of the people must make a common effort to throw off the most insidious and most fatal disease of republics—waste, unconscionable waste.

This is a national problem, a national question, and in no sense a partisan question. Regardless of the party in power, the public Treasury is exploited by unnecessary appropriations and unwarranted obligations, and the attempt to make it a party question is simply to refuse to deal with this issue in accordance with its vast importance. It has been estimated by careful students that at least $5,000,000,000 of the national debt represents sheer waste or something worse. I do not doubt the estimate is moderate.

What are we going to do with the situation now at hand? Are we going to increase national obligations or are we going to satisfactorily curtail them?

A FEW FIGURES

A few figures will enable us to realise our situation and the drift of things. In 1913 the per capita taxes in this country amounted to $22.73. It is now about $68; and in some cities as high as $91. In 1913 we took 6.4 percent of the national income for taxes. In 1922 we took 12.1 percent. In the last ten years, with all his other troubles, the farmer has had his tax bill increased from $624,000,000 to $1,436,000,000.

Between 1920 and 1923 more than 8½ percent of those owning farms in fifteen corn and wheat producing States lost their farms without legal process. More than 15 percent of the owners were in fact insolvent but held out through the leniency of creditors. Out of 69,000 farmers who owned their farms in these fifteen States, 2,800 lost their farms through foreclosures or bankruptcy; 3,000 lost their farms without legal process and 10,400 held on through leniency of creditors.

Of the 26,000 tenant farmers in the areas covered above, more than 7 percent lost their farms through formal proceedings; 2,000 went under without legal formality; and 5,500 were spared through the help of their creditors.

These figures indicate the serious situation which confronts us. Any program which adds to the obligations of the Government and thereby increase our taxes, directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately, will injure, directly or indirectly, every person who is engaged in any kind of gainful occupation. No one can escape the effect of increased burdens of government.

HOW TO HELP THEM

The advocates of the bonus say they would like to help in a financial way the men who were called to serve their country during the great war. If we consider the bonus purely in the light of material and financial aid, or material benefit, and if our real purpose is that of assisting the soldier in that way, I can think of no greater benefit flowing to these men than that which would be derived from the betterment of economic conditions throughout the country.

It is now five years since the war. These young men are back in civil life. They have taken up their several avocations and callings and are affected by the conditions in the country the same as other citizens. They are interested in sounder economic conditions and better business conditions and also supremely interested in a clean, economic government.

They cannot succeed when business, industry and agriculture are embarrassed or discouraged. The small amount

(Continued on Page 17)

SENATOR ROYAL S. COPELAND

SENATOR BORAH.

New York Man Says Law Will Create Thousands Of Home Owners

Industries Will Be Stimulated, Many Weddings Result, He Asserts

BY ROYAL S. COPELAND
United States Senator From New York

In most discussions of the bonus quite properly the first question asked is whether or not a bonus should be paid. But the discussion Senator Borah and I are entering upon is different. Assuming that the bonus is to be paid, we are asked to consider whether it will benefit the ex-service man.

Exaggeration, bitterness and unkindness have characterised many arguments against the bonus. The chief objections have centred about two general statements. These are:

1. The cost of the bonus to the taxpayers.
2. That to offer a bonus to one who has served his country in time of war is an insult, and to accept it is an unpatriotic act.

FAVORS CASH BONUS

There are methods of adjusting the compensation of the service men which I could not indorse. Personally I favor a cash payment of $1.25 a day to every person below the rank of Major or its equivalent. For this I should deduct the two months' pay which was advanced on discharge. The total cost of this plan is less than a billion and a half. It can be paid at once from the proceeds of a bond sale.

The interest and payment on the principal will be less than a hundred millions the first year and will grow less each year until the debt disappears at the end of the bond period.

In the great budget of our great country this amount would not be felt. It is of little consequence, certainly when contrasted with the $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 we hear mentioned by its opponents as the cost of the bonus, together with the 250 or 300 millions in annual interest charge which is presented as the inevitable effect of a Bonus Law. Of course, these figures are absurd.

The maximum amount any man can receive under the plan I propose is $625 and the average sum is just half this. Our debate hinges then on whether or not a normal man of twenty-five to thirty-five years of age would benefit by the possession of $200 or a little more.

ON PATRIOTISM

Having disposed of the exaggerated statements as to the cost of the bonus, I desire to speak briefly of the second standard objection to its enactment, viz., that its acceptance is unpatriotic and its suggestion an insult.

I desire to pass briefly upon such unworthy criticism. If it be true now that the acceptance of a bounty, gratuity or bonus is unpatriotic, it was always unpatriotic. Yet great men in American history have applied for and accepted for military service grants of money, or its equivalent in land, over and above their regular pay as soldiers or sailors in the army or navy.

Who are these men?

Among them are Phil Sheridan, William T. Sherman, Winfield Scott, David D. Farragut, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, and the martyred Lincoln, who was twice the recipient of a bonus.

Not in the history of America has there been another period when a little ready money could mean so much as just now. With thousands of farmers, in the West and Northwest on the verge of losing their land because of the non-payment of interest, this bonus money will come as manna from Heaven. It will save many a farm.

THE RENT QUESTION

In the great cities the lack of housing means that rents have gone up like skyrockets. The bonus will prevent many a family from being dispossessed. In the smaller communities, even so trifling an amount as the individual bonus will make the first payment on a little home.

Every baby has the right to be born in a decent place. The ideal condition can never be realized until every American family is decently housed. I hold to the fond hope that tens of thousands of home owners will be among the good results of a bonus law. In the village where I lived as a boy the individual bonus would buy a little house or make the first payment on a more pretentious one.

Have you thought what it will mean to this country to have an additional billion and a half of dollars put into circulation? Think of the prosperity in many a hamlet when the bonus money is received. There will be a stimulation of many little industries. Partnerships, launching of many a longed for business venture and many weddings will follow the passage of the law.

To the affluent three or four hundred dollars is merely the price of a week-end at the seashore. But in 90 percent of the

(Continued on Page 17)

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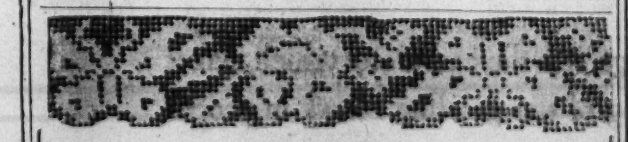

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Senators Borah And Copeland Debate Merits Of Bonus Bill

BY WILLIAM E. BORAH

(Continued from Page 16)

granted to them individually will mean nothing in the sum total of their well-being or their success, but anything and everything which contributes to the rehabilitation and the revival of economic and business conditions throughout the country will mean permanent prosperity and success to the soldier far beyond anything which individual aid would mean.

It is not possible to divorce the soldier's welfare at this time from the welfare of the average citizen and the country at large; in other words, from the welfare of the farmer and the business man generally. The best bonus which could possibly be realized upon the part of the soldier is that which would flow from a restoration of economy in public expenditures.

THE COST

It is pretty difficult to say just how much the proposed bonus bill would cost. It has been estimated all the way from two and one-half billion to four and one-half and five billion dollars. Let us say that it would cost more. But I maintain that if you add to our already heavy municipal, State and Federal burdens an additional burden of some three billion dollars, its effect upon the whole economic and business affairs of the country will be exceedingly serious.

No one denies, no one challenges, the deep debt of gratitude the country owes to these young men. But it would be poor compensation indeed to them to impose obligations upon the country which would maintain or increase the cost of living, retard development, and discourage enterprise, and, worst of all in my opinion, go far toward breaking the morale of our citizenship in its struggle to get from under the burdens already imposed. The thousands and thousands of letters which pour into our offices from men who complain of these taxes, who inveigh against government expenses, governmental extravagance, and who tell you they are about at the end of their rope, indicate how such a program as is proposed would effect them.

The contest which we have on now with reference to government is not alone that of relieving the citizen from his taxes, vital and important as that is, but it is the additional obligation to so conduct ourselves here at Washington as to give hope to the citizen that there is a better day ahead, to restore his faith in the Government which he is giving so large a part of his income already to sustain. Thriftlessness and improvidence and a moral breakdown are the inevitable results of destructive taxes.

REBUTTAL BY COPELAND

A regret that Senator Borah has fallen into the error common to all who have accepted Secretary Mellon's exaggerated statements of the cost of a cash bonus. He is not so far afield as President Coolidge, who intimates that five and a half billions would be the cost; but "three billions, and in all probability it would cost more," quoting Mr. Borah, is a 100 percent mistake, because the cost of a cash bonus won't be half this amount.

The Senator's argument about high taxes, the increased cost of living, restricted development, broken morale and all the other dreadful things which he thinks will happen if we have the bonus—all these horrors are wiped out when we get down to the facts.

TIME FOR RESTITUTION

I am in full sympathy with every plan to reduce the cost of government. It is a shame to know that the frauds of the Veterans' Bureau have robbed the damaged ex-service man of the tender care he is entitled to receive. A large percentage of this waste has been stolen from our soldier and sailor boys. It is time to undertake some degree of restitution. The least we can do in this direction is to grant the bonus.

Senator Borah says the taxes in some cities are now as high as $91 per capita. I know this and it is inexcusable, but let us be honest with ourselves; if the bonus is granted it will increase this annual cost an average of but 40 cents per capita. In that case the tax will be $91.40 per capita instead of $91. I am sure Senator Borah will be able to suggest innumerable ways of making up for that additional 40 cents. Even if it is not made up, that trifling increase in amount will hardly break the morale of the Nation, which he fears.

ADMITS FARMER SUFFERS

I am well aware how the farmer is suffering. As one who was born on a farm and who owns and operates a farm, I have the inclination to appreciate his trials and am under the personal necessity of dealing with the farmer's problems. It is most disturbing to know that one out of sixteen farms was deserted last year, to say nothing of the enormous number abandoned the year before. This is disastrous to the Nation. Until the American farmer prospers, as a people we are living in a fool's paradise.

One reason I am for the bonus is because I believe the bonus money will tide over many a farmer. It will help pay the interest on the $8,000,000,000 of outstanding farm mortgages and $4,000,000,000 of personal and collateral loans made to farmers by the banks of the country. There must be found a way to save the farmers or they will go into bankruptcy.

They are tired of having more money. What they want is a restoration of the markets of the world and a chance to sell their products at a living price. The bonus will carry past the crisis thousands of farmers until the belated plans of statesmen give them the relief they are entitled to and must have to survive.

WANTS FAITH RESTORED

The surest way for statesmen to conduct themselves at Washington, "to give hope to the citizens that there is a better day ahead and to restore his faith in government"—to quote Senator Borah—is to keep our obligations to the ex-service man. We have flouted and neglected him until he and his friends have lost faith in government.

There is no surer way to restore this lost confidence than to vote the bonus—to vote it cheerfully and enthusiastically, to vote it promptly. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, we are taught. Let us give twice by giving quickly.

For myself, I have said that I shall vote for the bonus if I am the last man in Congress to do so. I shall do it because I believe it will benefit the ex-service man and benefit the country too.

WHY OF ARGUMENT

Two United States Senators to-day tell what they think about the bonus for ex-service men. Neither disagree about the services rendered by the soldiers of the late war. Borah, however, says the bonus will do the citizen soldiers no good. Copeland says it will.

Not only does each state the case of the bonus, but it is a real debate, as each Senator has seen the other's paper and has answered the arguments brought forward by the other.

BY ROYAL S. COPELAND

(Continued from Page 16)

homes in America it is a sum of money not to be despised. It will buy a tractor, a threshing machine or an interest in a small enterprise of some sort. Like the money many young men got at the age of twenty-one, it will set the recipient up in business. Properly invested it will become a tidy sum to protect against the "rainy day."

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFF

But to my mind the psychological effect of the Bonus Law is the most important factor of the whole matter and it should not be disregarded. Many an ex-service man has been made miserable by the bitterness of the bonus discussions.

Thousands have resented the attitude of the Government and its coldness toward their reasonable demands. During the war we promised them everything, they say, but now their sacrifices are forgotten and in the clamor for tax reduction and other things the veteran is overlooked.

To put it mildly, the veteran is bewildered and wondering. He is asking himself if there is really any gratitude left in the world.

Ask yourself: Do you yearn for appreciation? Are you bitter if you are brushed aside and disregarded? Really, as I see it, the mental attitude of the veteran is naturally and intensely human.

Granting the bonus will dispel this feeling and restore the faith of these brave men who fought for us. In the greater mental freedom and satisfaction over generous treatment the ex-service man will be benefited far more than by the monetary reward. It is not the paltry sum by any means—it is the act of justice which will give him his greater benefit.

In view of these things I believe the bonus will benefit the ex-service man and I hope it may be enacted into law.

REBUTTAL BY BORAH

Senator Copeland says: "There has been no period when a little ready money could mean so much as just now. With thousands of farmers in the West and Northwest on the verge of losing their land because of the non-payment of interest, this bonus will come as manna from Heaven. It will save many a farm."

The amount which the able Senator proposes to pay would not save a farm. But if you will apply the rule which he invokes to every farmer who is about to lose his farm and every small business man who is compelled to borrow money to pay his taxes and every working man whose rent is so high he is about the alley, and then summons the divine genius who can furnish them all with a little ready money, I will certainly agree to it.

A TYPICAL CASE

But suppose A and B have farms side by side and are striving desperately to pay interest and taxes, should the Government step in and impose taxes or vote bonds and give a bonus to A and give extra taxes to B? Upon what possible theory can you impose a tax upon one farmer for the benefit of another farmer?

But the answer would undoubtedly be that A enlisted and B remained at home. B would reply: True, I did not enlist, I was not conscripted, I stayed at home and produced in order to win the war. Without me you could not have won the war. We are both patriotic citizens. I did not get injured physically, neither did you. I was urged to buy Liberty bonds to help win the war, I did so. I paid par and had to sell it from 85c. to 90c. on the dollar. I think you ought at least to make that good to me while you are paying bonus to others.

Furthermore, the price of my wheat was fixed by the Government, but the price of everything I purchased was not fixed and soared to all heights. So I sold at the Government price and purchased at a trust price. I came out of the war financially at a great loss.

We have both suffered. A and B, and I do not think it fair to tax B in order to pay A a per diem. Besides, the amount which you are going to pay A is so small it will not help him, while the accumulative effect and the destructive effect of the sum total which you are going to impose upon us will hurt us both and one pretty nearly as bad as the other.

Again, it is said: "In the great cities the lack of houses means that rents have gone up like sky-rockets. The bonus will prevent many families from being dispossessed." The same argument heretofore used applies to this statement. But what is the great item in the high cost of living, in rents, and everything the poor person must buy? It is these constantly, ever-increasing taxes, the voting of more bonds and the paying of more interest.

If you want to help the entire community—and I lay down the rule that you cannot really help individuals in a community without helping the community upon any sound basis—reduce taxes, curtail bond issues, and get back to economic expenditures in States and Governmental affairs.

There isn't anything which would help the poor man or the poor family all alike so much as for us to join in the common effort to reduce expenditures, curtail and cut out extravagance and deny ourselves in the way of public expenditures until we get back to a sound economic basis. The ex-service man is just as much interested in that side as any one else.

He is young and he and his family are looking into the future. Just in proportion as you protect that future against high taxes, high interests, great bond issues, you protect the ex-service man and his family and his children.

NONE CAN ESCAPE

Further, it is said: "I hold to the fond hope that tens of thousands of home owners will be among the good results of a bonus law." I hold with equal earnestness that tens of thousands of home owners will suffer by reason of the bonus law. No man, woman or child can escape the demoralizing and destructive effect of increased taxes and increased obligations and it will injure, either directly or indirectly, every one.

The Senator says: "Have you thought what it will mean in this country to have an additional billion and a half dollars put into circulation?" It is according to how it is put into circulation. If it is put into circulation by new enterprises and new developments, I agree. If it is put into circulation upon an unfair basis or upon unsound economic or financial principles, it will not only not help the country, but it will hurt it.

If it is just simply a question of putting a billion and a half dollars into circulation to help the country, why not put $10,000,000,000 into circulation and give us all a piece of it? Why not adopt the Soviet rule and the German rule and put the printing press into action? You cannot help business, you cannot help the country, by extorting money from the taxpapers in order to put it in circulation for some particular individual. It is the most vicious, indefensible and destructive policy that I can conceive of.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast and mild weather with intermittent rain. Breezes from South to the North of the Yellow Sea and from N to E in the South. Calms and mist at several places along the coast.

The East Window

"WE are the unfortunate victims of nationalism and militarism," was the frank statement of Viscount Kano, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, at a recent dinner given by the Chinese Students' Union in London. "We Japanese have done many wrongs towards our neighbors during the last thirty years, forgetting the main thing we owe to China. The spiritual and material civilisation that Japan has often been proud of would probably never have been but for the fact that it was imported from China."

★ ★ ★

Gutenberg, the German, who has been credited since the fifteenth century with the invention of printing, must now step aside in favor of a Chinese, who, according to Prof. Thomas Francis Carter, of the Department of Chinese at Columbia University, invented printing as early as 770 A. D. According to Prof. Carter, who recently returned to America after several years' research in China, the Chinese undoubtedly understood the printing art many years before it was developed in Europe. The oldest printed book, known as the "Diamond Sutra," which dates from 868 A. D., was found in China several years ago and is now in the British Museum. The first type printing was done in China between 1050 and 1060 A. D. from movable type made of earthenware. From China the art spread through Turkestan and Arabia into Europe, and according to Prof. Carter there were books printed in Arabic from block type according to the Chinese method at least a hundred years before Gutenberg in Germany invented movable types and used them in printing books.

★ ★ ★

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General in Shanghai, has received from the Harding Memorial Association in Washington a number of pamphlets describing the proposal to erect a memorial to the late President Harding in his home city of Marion, Ohio. These pamphlets have been turned over to the American Association of China and plans are now being made to obtain subscriptions in China from Americans—and also from Chinese who may desire to contribute—toward the memorial. According to the plans, subscriptions will be accepted in amounts of $1 (U. S. currency or $2 Chinese currency) and should be forwarded to Mr. H. A. Wiley, treasurer of the Association. The Harding Memorial Association which has been incorporated plans to erect in Marion, Ohio, a mausoleum wherein to place the remains of the late President Harding and Mrs. Harding, his widow after her death. In addition, it is planned to purchase the home of the late President and to convert it into a shrine wherein all personal effects, books, speeches, and mementos belonging to the late President will be preserved in perpetuity. Then, if there is any money remaining, it will be used to endow a chair of Diplomacy and Functions of Government in some existing university. The total amount of money to be raised is G.$3,000,000. The chairman of the organisation is President Calvin Coolidge and the Treasurer, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

★ ★ ★

Persons who criticise newspapers for inaccurate news reports overlook the fact that newspapers are dependent upon human beings for their information, and the average human being is usually very inaccurate when it comes to giving exact information. Take, for instance, a street accident: Ten persons may have witnessed the accident, but when they are haled into court as witnesses each one tells an entirely different story of what happened. One will say that the man walked deliberately in front of the motor car, while another will say that the chauffeur was at fault, and so on. It is upon this mass of conflicting testimony that the judge in court must base his decision and he has an advantage over the newspaper reporter or editor in that he can place his witnesses under oath. The newspaper reporter cannot do this; he must gather all of the information possible regarding events and then try to arrive at the truth—do it quickly—since newspapers must appear on schedule time every day. This difficulty of obtaining accurate information was exemplified this week in the conflicting reports from Canton regarding the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. First there was the *Reuter* report from Hongkong of Dr. Sun's political party, both in Canton and Shanghai. Reuter on May 15 sent still another report to the effect that "the consensus of well-informed Chinese and foreign opinion in Hongkong inclines to the belief in the truth of the report. . . ." And, in final reply, friends and political adherents of Dr. Sun state that the report originated in unfriendly political circles. In the the midst of all of these conflicting reports and rumors, the editor who is seriously trying to print accurate news, wonders "where he is at!" Which reminds one of a story regarding an incident which happened several years ago in connection with the *New York Sun*, which newspaper used to carry a motto on the front page reading, "When you see it in the *Sun* it is so!" Once the paper printed an account of a man's death and a few hours afterward the man turned up at the office of the paper highly indignant at the news of his demise. The editor pointed to the motto on the front page and said, "If the *Sun* said that you are dead, that settles it. We shall, however, be glad to print another item regarding your rebirth, if you desire it!"

★ ★ ★

There can be little question regarding the elimination of at least one bandit gang in Shantung province, for the Shantung military authorities are circulating pictures of an execution which recently took place at the town of Lintsingchow, located on the Grand Canal about ten kilometers west of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung. One picture shows a group of 57 bandits from one village who were sent to join the spirits of their ancestors more or less violently at the hands of the military. After execution, the bodies were stripped and more or less hacked to pieces and then after being photographed were left there for several days for the inhabitants of the countryside to inspect. The pictures constitute an exhibition of barbarity at the hands of the military which, in almost any other land, would be sufficient to precipitate a revolution.

★ ★ ★

If business men generally co-operated as fully and attended as closely to the extension of their trade in China as do the missionaries in their work in this country, there is not much question but that China would have been developed commercially much more quickly than has been the case in the past. And it is also quite possible that missionary work in China might have progressed much more rapidly in the past had the missionary leaders years ago adopted the scientific methods of handling their problems that they are applying today. These factors are apparent to anyone who will take the pains to study the reports of the National Christian Council which is now in session in Shanghai. Just what influence has been brought to bear is not apparent to the outsider, but of the fact that the various missionary and missionary-educational institutions and organisations are getting down to bed-rock in their study of the China situation, there can be no question. And in this study of China no field of human activity is left untouched. Committees have been during the past year considering such subjects as international relations, education, problems connected with the home, the development of the country church, China's industrial development, opium and the narcotic evils, social surveys, distribution of Christian literature and so on, and these subjects, in turn, have been split up and considered from various points of view.

★ ★ ★

Under the heading of international relations we find among the subjects which the Christian Council has studied, extraterritoriality, racial antagonism, nationalism, commercial and industrial problems, political and social status of missionaries, creation of international public opinion, characteristics of Eastern and Western civilisations, philosophical basis of international relations. One interesting phase of this study has to do with the effect of material appearing in Chinese school text books which have a bearing upon international friendships from China's standpoint and material appearing in school text books in foreign countries having a bearing upon the foreign attitude toward China. School text books in America, according to this report, contain more misconceptions of China than those of any other country and of particular interest to the relations of China and one of her near neighbors, it appears that Japan recently has corrected her school text books in this regard. To those who think that the Chinese themselves are doing nothing in regard to the elimination of the opium evil one of the reports was quite illuminating which referred to the work of the Anti-Narcotic Commission. According to this report, a Chinese member of the Commission, Mr. S. H. Chuan, has spent the entire year traveling about the country making investigations and holding meetings of students wherein the opium and narcotic problems were discussed. One distinct accomplishment was the prevention of a "deal" which would have resulted in the smuggling of $20,000,000 worth of opium into Chekiang province. "It was well known that a certain brigadier-general of the 4th Chekiang Division and a commandant of gendarmerie were the leaders of the combine," says the report. But owing to the efforts of the Commission the importation was stopped, "but whither the $20,000,000 worth of the stuff finding its next entry is a question which cannot be answered." The reports of the various committees are too long for detailed consideration in these columns, but enough has been said to demonstrate the statement made earlier in these paragraphs that the missionary interests are getting down to "bed-rock" in their consideration of the China problem—and in all of this work the foreigners are working side by side with the Chinese Christians who are laboring in the creation of an indigenous church in the Chinese Republic.

Maklezova's Art

SHANGHAI is about to bid farewell to another distinguished artist and the occasion is one for genuine and general regret. Unquestionably Xenia Maklezova has won for herself here a devotion rivalled by few others, even including the illustrious musicians whom the city has so lionised during the last year.

This is, of course, not the first great city which she has captivated nor will it be by any means the last. Her career reads like that of a romantic circumnavigator, for she has appeared in every great capital and has visited every great metropolis on the seven seas. Petrograd, London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Boston, Berlin, Rome, Constantinople have all united in applause of her art—and she is still vivaciously young.

Were it not for the Bolsheviki, who, though she was *premiere danseuse* of the Imperial Russian Ballet when the Revolution came, made it so unpleasant for her that she had to flee the country, we should perhaps have missed the opportunity of seeing her dance again and again through one entire winter, but this is only one of the priveleges for which the Russian politician is to be thanked.

America is now, again, her destination and it is some comfort, while reflecting that last night's concert was her last here, to know that Morris Gest is likely to manage her tour of the States. Those who wish her well could scarcely wish more than the success she is certain to find under the direction of that wizard producer. That Pavlova has this year made even greater triumphs from coast to coast than ever before, that Russian music, Russian plays and Russian literature are all now in vogue in the States and that artistic appreciation is developing into a national characteristic are all portents of good, and there is every likelihood that Maklezova will shortly again come into the prominence which was hers before the Russian tragedy and into the other rewards which her skill deserves.

Information Wanted

THE editorial which we published in our issue of Thursday received the courteous attention of the Telephone Company, who were good enough to send a representative to see us on the subject. The point which the company makes, and it is undoubtedly a good one, is that the public can do as much as they, if not more towards improving the service, by meeting the reasonable request for information as to faults. In the front of each telephone book there is a number of forms placed there specifically for the purpose of enabling subscribers to make their complaints in brief and intelligible form, and the company are anxious that subscribers should avail themselves of this means of communication.

With the large number of lines which the company controls, and the substantial number of its operators, it is apparent that specific complaints must be made to enable the management to keep an adequate check on the activities of its employees. And in fairness to the company we have to place it on record that where such complaints have been sent in, the company has always taken the necessary action, and informed the complaining subscriber of the fact. But, unfortunately, the average subscriber is more concerned with getting quick service when he wants it, than of spending the time to make the complaints which the company needs.

A Wild Cat Measure

THE defeat of the private bill for the nationalisation of mines in Great Britain, by ninety-six votes cannot so much be regarded as a defeat for the Government, as a reverse on a principle which the Cabinet, itself, did not put in issue. We have seen within the past few weeks that however bad the lot of the miners may be, and it undoubtedly is bad, the Court of Enquiry has failed to find any solution of the difficulty not associated with an increase in the price of coal. Apparently the mover of the defeated bill sought by national purchase to wipe out the payment of royalties on the coal got from the mines, thereby enabling a higher wage to be paid to the miners than is at present the case without any appreciable increase in cost to the consumer. The question of national and municipal trading in Great Britain has always been a vexed one, and it is to be supposed that had the government sought a mandate from the country on that point it would not have received sufficient support to justify embarkation on a policy of nationalising the mines.

It may eventually be that the world will adopt such a policy for application to all lines of industry. Socialist thinkers certainly look forward to such a day, but it is becoming clearer and clearer than no government can equitably purchase any one business for the purpose of raising the wages of the workers, without contemplating similar action all along the line. And the trouble would be, once such a precedent had been established, to find exactly where its application should be stopped. It was for reasons such as these that the rejection of the bill was moved by a Conservative member and seconded by a Liberal, and that Mr. Lloyd George so emphatically denounced the bill. It is entirely improper that the country at large should be faced with the burden of purchasing the nation's mines, merely for the improvement of the lot of a section of the people, and a comparatively small section at that.

Experience has taught the British that the best form of industry is that controlled by individual effort, and that municipal trading has not led either to the best or the cheapest results. And though there must always be sympathy with those engaged in a badly paid trade, that sympathy cannot be extended to such a limit as the substitution of national for individual control merely because economic conditions do not warrant the payment of higher wages. Obviously such a step would tend to create a purely artificial economic condition and would eventually lead to disaster. Undoubtedly this question of the payment of miners is one of the thorniest. It involves the price of a commodity necessary in practically every manufacturing industry in Great Britain, and indeed the industrial life of the country at large. Nationalisation, even, would not necessarily mean either that coal prices would be cheaper or maintained at present levels. It is more likely that they would be increased, a fact which would be to the sad detriment of British trade.

The Silver Lining

IT would be a bad thing for humanity if it lost its capacity to perceive the silver lining when the clouds are thickest. Just as the darkest hour is before the dawn, so every cloud may be said to have its lining. In the same way the impenetrable gloom into which European politics have been plunged may be but the prelude to a brighter era. The cables received during the week-end assure us that official circles in London profess satisfaction with the progress of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations and the hopefulness of a successful outcome, notwithstanding a certain acerbity which, diplomatic correspondents state, has been apparent several times, arising from such questions as inter-Governmental claims. The chief ground for hope for the success of the negotiations is the admirable attitude of forbearance and conciliation revealed by the British Government in its dealings with a difficult people, and there is just a possibility that this spirit may pass itself to the Soviet delegates. How fervently Great Britain, along with the nations of Europe, has been longing for escape from the intolerable impasse in that unhappy Continent is shown by their haste to accept the way out proposed by General Dawes and his associates. Only here or there is there an attempt by the rulers and the diplomats to justify their anxiety to forget their respective claims and wrongs, to be done with the chaos, and to get their peoples back to peace and the normal life. And it is in consonance with the practical idealism of the American people that it has been instrumental in finding the way. It is testimony to the great process of resurrection which is always going on in humanity that in the tenth year of a disrupted Christian civilisation we do seem to be facing its definite emergence from out the valley of the shadow.

(Continued on Page 19)

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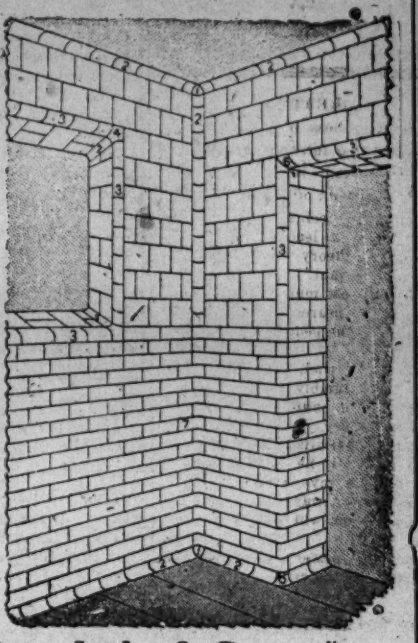

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Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

GREATNESS

The greatness of a man lies in his ability to interpret his age.

Such a man must have that rarest of traits of genius: he must instinctively feel his fellow-men.

He is not a leader. The whole strongman theory is a humbug. He is a servant.

The greatest man is the man who comes nearest to executing the will of the people. He is "servant of all."

If he is a poet, he utters the word they dumbly feel. If he is an artist, he bodies forth their impotent fancy. If he is a statesman, he materialises their political convictions. If he is an orator or writer, he says what they all would say. Always behind him is the mass, from which he draws his force.

It is this power of submerging one's self in the current of others' feeling that is the gift of greatness.

The lawyer is great who loses himself in the interests of his clients.

The physician is great who gives himself up to his patients, serving the poorest of them as loyally as any subject ever served his king.

The teacher is great who is the exponent of his pupils, the expression of their intellectual curiosity, the will of their highest ambitions.

The workman is great who feels the profit of his employer, the care of his goods, and the perfecting of his work as if it were his own.

The merchant is great who senses his customers, divine their needs, ministers to their wants; and he is greater yet if he feels his responsibility to those he employs, if he is the personal embodiment of the activities of all his working force.

A president, a governor, a senator, a congresman, a mayor, is great if he knows his people; if their conscience is his conscience; is his voice is their thought; if their desires and ideals move his hand and brain.

Homer, Goethe, Voltaire, Shakespeare, spoke their time.

David, Caesar, Washington, Napoleon, these knew how to ride the crest of the multitudious wave.

Even of Jesus no greater thing can be said than. He uttered the heart of all mankind.

THE LAW OF THE TABLE

These are the ten commandments of the table. They are not for the feast at which guests are present, nor for the formal dinner, but more especially for the family.

1. BRING WITH YOU A CHEERFUL MIND. Dismiss your tempers and clear yourself of all doldrums and angers. A serene soul is the best aid to digestion. Depend upon exercise and take no stimulent to give you an appetite.

2. DON'T READ. For the hour of eating devote yourself to the family. Mealtime ought to be the sacrament of love. Keep books and papers away. To immerse yourself in reading at the table is selfish.

3. CONVERSE. Every one ought to master the art of conversation. At the table is the best time for the practise of it. Let your subjects be light and agreeable. Do not bring up serious, troubling, or offensive topics. Don't argue. Don't criticise. Save your funny stories for this hour, when they do more good than at any other time. Don't indulge in a silent grudge.

4. DON'T HURRY. Eat slowly. Redeem the grossness of feeding by the play of mind and heart. Be human.

5. LET YOUR CHILDREN BE DISCIPLINED. Teach them good manners and set them an example. Eat as you would if there were guests. If a child is rude, or interrupts, or offends in any way against good breeding, quietly have him go to the kitchen. Let him know that he can eat with the family only on condition that he is polite.

6. NEVER REPROVE A SERVANT NOR A CHILD AT THE TABLE. Wait until the meal is over. Never say cutting things. Avoid sarcasm.

7. NEGLECT NO ONE AT THE TABLE. Greet kindly every one present. Encourage each one to share in the conversation. Let not the parents monopolise the talk. Aim to increase every one's self-respect.

8. LAUGH as much as possible. One good laugh is worth many medicines. And SING, if you can. If you have a tableful of children, let them often sing during the waits of meal-time.

9. AVOID SATIETY. Arise from every repast with appetite not quite satisfied. Drink little.

10. SAY GRACE. It is a most civil sing and wholesome custom. Even better than saying grace is to sing it.

The table is the family's opportunity. With a little pains and some reasonable and courteous ritual you may make breakfast, lunch, and dinner sweeten the day, improve the household atmosphere, and be points of spiritual as well as physical refreshment.

A Very Individual Hotel In Tokio

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

I count the Imperial Hotel at Tokio the newest thing in the world.

In this statement the word "new" is used not in reference to time, but in reference to spirit. For instance, the parables of Jesus are the newest thing in fiction, although they are two thousand years old, and most of the stories and novels of today are born like the Chinese sage with white hair and whiskers a foot long.

I do not say this hotel is the best in the world. As to best, tastes differ, and the number of the supercilious is so overwhelming that nothing recent has a chance. Besides this, some palaces prefer chicken en casserole and others prefer it plain fried.

But I can candidly say that on a trip through the Orient I have found nothing so agreeably shattering as this hotel.

The mind of the man who built it was utterly liberated. None but the ignorant would call him a crank, for his work shows two marks which no crank has: it is first beautiful, and second entirely practical and appropriate.

IS UTTERLY INDIVIDUAL

I will not undertake to describe this structure, but simply to give some of the reactions it produced upon me.

First of all, it is utterly individual. It looks as if it grew and not as if it were made. Every door, window, bed, table and chair in it belongs right there and nowhere else.

When you are taken to your bedroom you do not find yourself in a conventional cell fitted with Grand Rapids Chippendale, nor any other style except the Imperial Hotel. You feel you are in an apartment to every detail of which the architect gave as much attention as he did to the front porch. There is a mirror, but it is built into the wall and runs from the floor to the ceiling, as every sensible mirror should do. The desk for you to write on is like no other desk in the world, and the bed you sleep in and the electric apparatus that gives heat are equally distinctive.

The bathroom does not contain a bathtub, for the tub is a continuation of the floor and is of the same material as the walls.

When you go out into the public rooms your spirit is caressed. I will not say by novelty, or display, or garish color, but just by sights that you have beheld nowhere else in the world, partitions not bought somewhere and set up, but actual outgrowths of the stone foundation, lights not on the walls but in them, rugs not pillaged from some ancient palace, but manifestly woven for this palace alone.

BOLD AND SURE-FOOTED GENIUS

Everywhere your eye may light it is intrigued by a new and exquisite device of construction or ornamentation.

All I can do is to endeavor to indicate the impression that the whole made upon me. William Morris and the Roycrofters of East Aurora made some beautiful things, but here a bold and sure-footed genius, apparently backed by unlimited capital, has done what they attempted to do.

It is the work of a master, and as you wander through the building it is as if you were strolling through the rhymes of Dante or the strong and unearthly beautiful verses of Francis Thompson.

I have wandered about a good portion of the earth's surface and I carefully say that I have never seen any work of man more worth seeing than this Imperial Hotel of Tokio.

One has often feared that architecture has been hopelessly enslaved to tradition. To look at this building is to feel that architecture has a future. The most striking thing about it is the exuberance of youth. It is not a mere novelty. It is youth.

The Silver Lining

(Continued from Page 18)

We are witnessing once more the rebirth of hope out of calamity and the triumph of life over death.

For one region of Europe the hope of resurrection is still dim. The record of the last six years that stand to the credit—rather discredit—of the rulers of Russia is a dismal one. The Russian problem is one to the solution of which the American people would gladly contribute. But this time it is we who do not know how. The rulers of Russia, as distinguished from the Russian people, we cannot understand or make ourselves understood by them. We can bring food to a starving peasantry, but with all the good-will in the world we cannot bridge the gulf which the Communist philosophy and tactics have created between Soviet Russia and the ideas on which our Western civilisation and our American system are based. For Russia's revival the effect must come entirely from herself until the wrecked wires of communication with the outside world have been restored.

In Russia, too, life will win its victory over death, but the process threatens to be much longer than the travail of Western Europe. One factor which makes the Russian problem so much more difficult and tragic is the blight which has descended upon the nation's intellectual life. The men who carry on the heritage of a people's spirit and culture have suffered everywhere in Europe, but nowhere as under the Communist regime. Russia's thinkers, artists and scholars are for the greater part in exile, of which we have such eloquent evidence in Shanghai, or in the prisons at home, or reduced to silence under the terror of a militant Marxism.

Soviet representatives are now in London negotiating for the loans and credits of which they stand in such urgent need. But no amount of foreign capital will rebuild Russia if her rulers continue ruthlessly to permit the destruction of the nation's own accumulated spiritual capital. The task of re-educating a nation witnout educators is well-nigh hopeless. If it is within the intention of the Communist Government to restore the wrecked channels of communication with the Western world, from whom Russia cannot everlastingly be isolated, the very first thing it must do is to restore intercourse with the best of its own people. It is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of tragedy the spectacle of so many thousands of Russians, who have enriched the nation's spiritual heritage, exiles under alien skies and afraid to go back to the land of their birth. Among the severest indictments of the Soviet regime is the spectacle of scores of thousands of Russia's educated classes languishing in jail or in exile. No matter what loans or credits the Soviet delegates are able to secure from foreign countries, in the final analysis the country cannot prosper without a righting of the great wrong done to these people, who alone are competent to bring back their people into the ways of reason, which was banished from the country when the Soviet regime was ushered in on a wave of terrorism. What is morally wrong can never be politically right, notwithstanding any amount of Soviet sophistry.

The Spectator

The Best Training

The one thing you want your boy to have or your girl, either, for that matter, is hardness.

Hard as nails, tough as leather, resilient as a pneumatic tire; if he becomes that it will be well with him.

Of course, I do not mean unfeeling. His heart ought to be tender, his feelings acute, and all that. No matter how strong a man is, it becomes him to be lively in his sympathies.

But I mean hard in the sense of his capacity to take punishment.

One dangerous tendency of civilisation is an overdevelopment of susceptibility to pain.

Many of the forces of culture are directed toward multiplying forms of pleasure and toward increasing our keenness in pleasurable excitations.

The complete gentleman is supposed to distinguish elegantly between meats, to be connoisseur of vintages, to have discrimination in tobacco, to be a past master in styles of clothing and to be an arbiter of elegance in the matter of feminine charms.

In other words, culture reaches its perfect work when it produces a soft, flabby, highly sensitised mass of human blubber.

Likewise among women the last words are elegant, refined and delicate.

But it is not the susceptible mass of nerves that gets the most out of life.

Not only efficiency, but enjoyment also, is an affair of resistance-power.

The man that lives the most richly is the man who can knock and be knocked and come back smiling.

As a rule the public school is a better place for darling Willie than any select and exclusive academy: because, principally, of the public school yard, where he will get licked thoroughly. The little alley boys will roll him in the dirt, and black his eye, and muss up his Fauntleroy collar; until he "comes to himself," and learns how to stand square on his legs, use his fists, and look his enemies in the eye.

Then let him take a course with the Boy Scouts, and taste the joys of cooking his own grub over a campfire, tramp miles till his bones ache, and altogether rough it like a young Indian.

Let him get acquainted with a man's best friends, Pain and Danger. Let him know Hunger, and be a chum to Self-Reliance.

These will make him like a tempered steel spring. They will give him quality. And they will introduce him to a set of joys that are far subtler and more enduring than the enjoyments of self-pampering.

There are two kinds of pleasure; the one, that of Receiving agreeable sensations; the other, that of Exerting one's self.

The passive pleasures soften and make for degeneration. They destroy the organism. They end in disease and weakness. Such are the joys of eating, drinking, smoking, laziness, sleep, baths, massage, attending theatres and listening to music.

They have their place, but every one of them contains a menace. They tend to make one a pleasure seeker. He goes through life having things done to him and for him. If he is rich and endowed he may develop into an epicure, a gentleman of leisure; if poor, a hobo.

The forthputting group of pleasurer are up-building. While they furnish enjoyment they increase the joy-capacity of body, brain and soul. It is the Overcomer that receives the Morning Star.

Train your boy's body, then, to simple living and strenuous exertion to find zest in tackling hardships, to become lithe as a panther.

Train his mind to attack knotty problems, to study out difficult subjects, to love also the fine tastes of victory.

The one "preparedness" for youth is to be prepared against the insidious inroads of self-indulgence.

Better than a clever boy, or a sensitive boy, or a boy elegant and gentle, it is to have a boy that is hard, with hard muscles, a hard and vigorous mind and a hard and valiant spirit.

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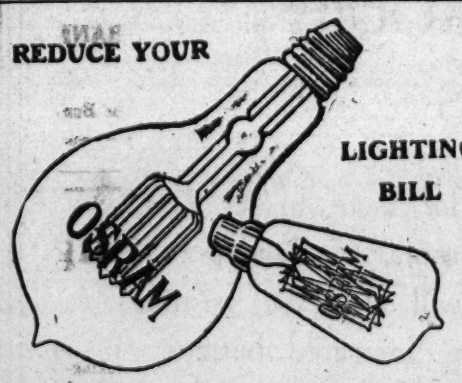

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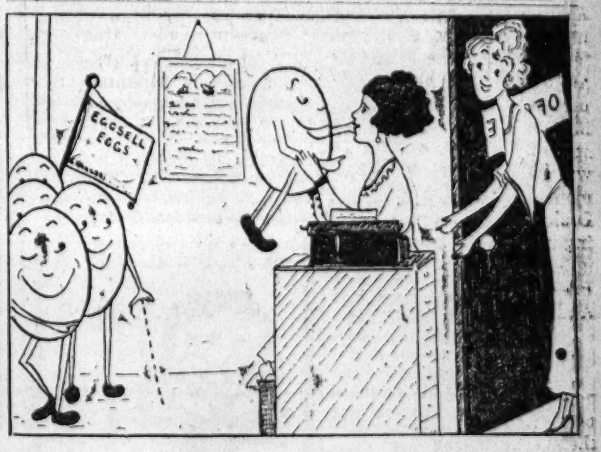

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Dr. Schurman En Route To Shanghai; Speaks On U. S. Immigration Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

daughter of the King of Denmark as bride of the Prince of Wales in 1863 closed with the lines:

"For Saxon or Dane or Norman we Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,

We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee, Alexandra!"

THE FUSION OF RACES

It was a happy idea of the poet to evoke from the records of history these distinct strains in the blood of the English people that he might emphasize in honour of the Princess the Danish character of the home and welcome into which she had come. But no one for hundreds of years had thought of the English as other than a homogeneous people. If the Celt had remained distinct in Ireland, Saxons and Danes and Normans and Teutons had centuries earlier been fused together and assimilated into one racial organism in England.

The same process of fusion and assimilation of different racial elements had also taken place hundreds or thousands of years before in France and Germany and other European countries and here also in China as well as in Japan. Most, if not all, nations on the face of the globe, however homogeneous they are today, are of composite origin. They are the result of conquest, of the intermingling of races, of intermarriage and all the forces of social, economic, and cultural unification.

But the process of assimilation in Europe and Asia took place so long ago and is now so complete that the peoples retain no consciousness of their mixed ancestry. When in America the old drama of the movement of races is once more enacted under their eyes they are surprised, or grieved even, at the measures of protection which the American people deem it necessary to take to safeguard their own racial integrity.

LIMITATION AND SELECTION

Until recent years the American Government has paid little attention to what we may call the natural process of immigration. With few exceptions all came who wanted to come. But that day is now past. The American people have suddenly awakened to the fact that in immigration they have a colossal problem on their hands. They realise that limits must be set to the volume of immigration and discrimination exercised as to its character. Otherwise the nation will become an overgrown mass of undigested racial materials and the native American stock completely submerged. The need of restricting the total number of immigrants had for some time been felt on economic as well as on racial and national grounds. That a selection should be practised among the applicants for admission from different countries is a newer feature in our policy.

Other people have been formed by wars and the survival of the strongest or best favored. The American stock is now being modified through the intermingling of races on American soil. The new feature of our immigration policy means that the nation as now constituted intends to control its own racial integrity so far as that is affected by the incoming of foreign peoples. The first condition is that the newcomers shall be assimilable. War not being available to sift and select the fusible material the deliberate selection of man takes its place. The meaning of the new immigration policy of America is that conscious selection takes the place of natural selection as an instrument for the determination of the blood, substance and character of the American people of the future.

SALVATION OF NATIONAL SOUL

What shall it profit a nation if it gain the whole world by immigration and lose its own soul by non-assimilation? The right of every people to self-preservation is the fundamental postulate of the law of nations. The protection of the personal identity of a people,—of its very soul and substance—is self-preservation in its highest potency. And this is a right which every free nation in the world either actually exercises or keeps in reserve against the possibility of danger. Open your eyes and you will see today a policy of exclusion in operation outside the New World. The nations which erect no barriers against immigration are the nations not menaced by the invasion of surplus populations from abroad.

The United States continues to receive far more immigrants than any other country in the world. American history demonstrates not only the economic, but also the cultural and patriotic value of such reinforcements of the native population. By our recent legislation we are merely regulating immigration in the national interest.

A modern English poet has said of his own people that

"Time and the ocean and some fostering star
In high cabal have made us what we are."

With profound apologies to the poet, I venture to recast these lines and to say for the American people in mere literal and prosaic language that

"Race and a Continent and remoteness far
From thrones and wars have made us what we are."

If you seek an explanation of what America has contributed to the history of mankind you will find it is our continental domain, our democracy and international isolation, and not least in the stock and character of the American people.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN STOCK

Who are the American people? In 1799 there were 600,000 white families in the United States, of whom 99 percent were British (80 percent being English). These were the descendants of a very select class who had left the British Isles to seek religious and political freedom in a new and in hospitable continent. There was also a small Dutch element, for New York State, as you know, was originally New Holland and New York City was New Amsterdam. Although I am myself descended from those enterprising Hollanders I trust you will not accuse of partiality if I say that, while quickly assimilated by the English, they have made contributions out of all proportion to their numbers to the political, social, and cultural life of America. Finally, 6 percent of these early families were German, who supplied distinguished names to the civil and military history of the time, and who then as now constituted a very conservative element in the population of Pennsylvania.

GROWTH IN POPULATION

In 1799 the total population was 3,929,000, and in 1800 it was 5,508,000. At the opening of the 19th Century the population of Great Brtain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Turkey each exceeded that of the United States; at the close of the century our numbers were exceeded by Russia alone. And that population of 1900 rose to 91,972,000 in 1910 and to 103,719,000 in 1920 (in both cases excluding Alaska and the outlying possessions).

From the formation of the Republic up to 1820 only 250,000 immigrants had entered. From 1820 to 1830 only 143,000. A great change came in the decade from 1840 to 1850 when enormous accessions of Irish and Germans brought the figures of immigration up to 1,713,000. For the period from 1850 to 1860 the figures averaged over 2,500,000, for each decade. In 1880-90 they rose to 3,246,000, dropped in 1899-1900 to 3,844,000 and rose in 1900-10 to the alarming number of 7,753,000.

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS

I have already spoken of the vast influx of Irish in the middle of the 19th Century due especially to the famine in Ireland. The Irish formed at that time nearly half of all the foreignborn residents in America. Add the other British immigrants and the Germans and you account for 85.6 percent of the total number of the foreignborn in 1850. But in 1900 those two countries represented of that total only 52.7 percent. Even if we include with them the Dutch, the Scandinavians, and the Swiss we shall bring up the share to only 65.1 percent—or a little less than two-third's of all the foreign-born population. The Italian had become a leading element in 1900. But a still more significant feature must be noted. From 1880 to 1917 there was a marked change in the racial composition of the immigrant population. Note only the Italians, but the Russians, Poles, Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians had enormously increased.

Here is the present situation. 710,000 in the continental United States in 1920, 94,820,000 or 89.7 Of the total population of 105,-percent were whites and 10,463,-000 or 9.9 percent negroes. Again of this total population of 105,-710,000 more than threefourths (76.7 percent) namely, 81,108,-000 are native-born whites and 13,712,000 (13 percent) foreign-born whites.

But from the point of view of Americanisation the figures regarding the nativity of parents are still mre significant. These show that only 58,421,000 (55.3 percent of the total population) are of native parentage while 15,-694,000 (14.8 percent) are of foreign parentage, and 6,991,000 (6.6 percent) of mixed parentage. Little over one-half of the total populations is native-born with nativeborn parents.

We had long taken it for granted that these vast numbers of heterogeneous immigrants were being assimilated into the economic, social, cultural and political organism of America. And we were went to glorify the melting pot of our democracy! But we have rather suddenly discvered that the melting pot is not fusing this stupendous mass of refractory material. We have been compelled to recognise that race is the most permanent and obstinate fact in human history.

GERMANS & SCANDINAVIANS

As I have already stated our first immigrants in considerable numbers were the Irish and the Germans in the middle of the 19th Century. But the enditions of assimilation were favorable in the extreme. The Irish spoke the same language as the native Americans and were already represented in the native population. They felt perfectly at home, quickly get work and good wages, and gradually improved their condition and also developed their native political talent even to the extent of controlling the administration of some of our cities! The Germans too were already represented in the original population of the Republic. But in the case of the Germans they scattered throughout the west where abundance of free land was available for farms; they quickly learned the language and entered into the social life of the older communities; they appreciated and supported the political institutions of the Republic; many of them fought for the cause of liberty and union in the Civil War; and in general they became and have remained one of the most valuable, intelligent, and patriotic elements in the composition of the American people.

The Scandinavians followed the Germans in the third quarter of the 19th Century. In both cases it would be impossible to lay too much stress on the efficacy of our free farm lands as a medium and instrumentality of Americanisation. When masses of foreigners congregate together in the cities they remain foreigners. But when they are scattered among the native population in the rural districts and live and work together and the children go to the same schools, they are quickly absorbed and become integral elements of the community. This is what happened to the Scandinavians. And there are States in the Northwest, like Minnesota, in which today they constitute a very influential, if not a controlling factor in the population. But they are thoroughly Americanised; they are no longer of Europe, they are ours and we are theirs.

A fundamental fact must be emphasised in connection with the quick assimilation of the Germans and the Scandinavians. They were racially akin to the native population of America. Naturally the kinship of their languages with English made it easy for them to learn English.

DIFFICULTIES WITH LATER IMMIGRANTS

Now I come to the difficulties of our immigration problems in the latter part of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th. In the first place, our free farm lands are all taken up. Secondly, the racial stock of the immigrants is different from what it had been and much more unlike the American people. Thirdly, the later immigrants were, unlike the Germans, for example, unrepresented in the native population. Fourthly, partly in consequence of these circumstances but mainly under the influence of industrial conditions, the later immigrants have settled together in the great manufacturing centers where a large extent they retain (if we except to some extent their children in the schools) their foreign languages and foreign modes of life, like bits of foreign countries dropped down on American soil.

OUR NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

This is the problem with which in recent years Congress, in response to the demands of the American people, has been grappling in its legislation, on Immigration. Both our people and our legislators have reached certain general conclusions on the subject. They are clear that both for the protection of American labor and the preservation of American nationality the number of immigrants must be greatly restricted. Secondly, they are agreed that the immigrants to be admitted should be of the most assimilable material. Thirdly, in view of racial affinities and past American history, they believe that the countries of Northern Europe furnish the most promising material for immigration into the United States. Fourthly there is a general conviction that the curve of assimilability declines as it is projected across Europe and reaches the vanishing point when it touches the vast populations of Asia whose races, whether they be superior or inferior to ours no one pretends to say, but are so different from ours that all possibility of assimilation disappears.

The unassimilability of the Asiatic races with the American people and the competition of Asiatic coolies with American laborers are the bores of the

(Continued on Page 22)

MOTHERHOOD

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Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

DR. ELIOT'S CHRISTIANITY

Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, has been receiving during the last month the congratulations of the country on his attainment of his ninetieth year. He is rightly accounted one of our foremost citizens, a great educator, a clear thinker. What he has to say, therefore, on religion will be heard with respect, though all may not agree with him. His latest book to be published, "Late Harvest," is a collection of miscellaneous papers written between his eightieth and ninetieth years. In them he discusses education, industrial peace, America's place among the nations and religion. Certain religious problems are treated in three brief papers. The first of them, "The Crying Need of a New Christianity," deals with the problems of the great war.

"The fundamental trouble," writes Dr. Eliot, "is that the Christian churches, as instituted and organised, have relied for centuries on imposed beliefs, rites, sacraments, symbols and observances. Since the latter years of the eighteenth century it has become more and more difficult to impose beliefs on educated people, and intelligent men have steadily lost faith in mysticism, symbolism and sacerdotalism and have come to rely more on the careful ascertainment of facts, the human reason and the natural sentiments of reverence and love. With these new tendencies of the human spirit the great Christian churches are not in full accord."

Dr. Eliot's conception is that Christianity is not a body of doctrines nor an official organisation to direct and control men's minds and wills, but that it is a way of life.

Dr. Eliot's view grows out of his Unitarian background. These same ideas are expressed with admirable clearness and calm reasoning in an article by another Unitarian, Dr. Francis Greenwood Peabody, in an article in "The Yale Review" for April on "The Church of the Spirit." He finds in Christianity a distinct line of cleavage which accounts for the divisions and conflicts of the day.

"It runs," he says, "between those who are primarily concerned with their religion as an institution and those who find its essential character in an experience; between doctrinal Christianity; between the Church of authority and the the Church of the spirit."

He pleads, not for the breaking down of present religious organisations, nor the formation of a new order, but rather for an influx of spiritual experience that shall pervade them all, "as spring comes in New England, with retarding hesitancy and occasional reversion to wintry storms, but with unmistakable, though intermittent, evidences of increasing sunshine and gentler days." The unity he seeks is "the inner fellowship of religious experience." "The rock on which this Church of the spirit is built is the indestructible and substantial consciousness of the living God, needing no external support to guarantee its stability."

THE DEWEY DIAGNOSIS

Other points of view, ably and appealingly presented, are to be found in recent books and articles in magazines. It is astonishing, in fact, to see the flood of religious topics brought forth this month. There is scarcely a magazine that treats of serious topics that has not at least one article on some religious aspect. Publishers like Putnam and MacMillan are sending out special lists of books recently published on religious subjects. If only people had time to read widely, to understand the high idealism presented by those who differ widely in theology and churchmanship, there would prevail a saner, calmer spirit. The attitude of the popular mind is carefully analyzed in an article by John Dewey in "The New Republic" for April 2 under the title of "Science, Belief and the Public." He feels that in spite of educational advance, "little has been accomplished as yet in converting prejudiced and emotional habits of mind into scientific interest and capacity."

Dr. Dewey offers the following diagnosis for this condition:

"There is a considerable class of influential persons, enlightened and liberal in technical, scientific and religious matters, who are only too ready to make use of appeal to authority, prejudice, emotion and ignorance to serve their purposes in political and economic affairs. Having done whatever they can do to debauch the habit of the public mind in these respects, they then sit back in amazed sorrow when this same habit of mind displays itself violently with regard, say, to the use of established methods of historic and literary interpretations of the Scriptures or with regard to the animal origin of man. 'Fundamentalism' might have been revived even if the great war had not occurred. But it is reasonable to suppose that it would not have assumed such an intolerant and vituperative form if so many educated men, in positions of leadership, had not deliberately cultivated resort to bitter intolerance and to coercive opinions during the war."

The other defeat Dr. Dewey finds in our system of education.

"The fundamental defect in the present state of democracy is the assumption that political and economic freedom can be achieved without first freeing the mind. Prejudice, fervor of emotion, bunkum, opinion and irrelevant argument will weigh as heavily as fact and knowledge. Intellectual confusion will continue to encourage the men who are intolerant and who fake their beliefs in the interests of their feelings and fancies."

SANCTUARY FROM THE DYNAMO

The charm of mediaevalism is presented by Margaret Munsterberg in an article in "The Forum" for April under the title of "Twentieth Century Mediaevalism." She attends a Eucharistic Conference of Anglo-Catholics in Boston and exclaims: "Am I dreaming; Is this the twentieth century in Boston or is it the fourteenth century in Padua?" She goes as an observer rather than as a participant, and she finds something that makes a deep appeal. She asks sincerely:

"Is this twentieth century Mediaevalism a rhythmic reaction after the pendulum has swung too far to one side, or is it a more spontaneous reawakening of those impulses that made the Middle Ages not indeed the Dark Ages, but an era with a light of its own, mysterious, deep and rich, as through stained mullioned windows."

There is a reaction here, she finds from materialism.

"The reign of the Dynamo has become imperial. The earth is conquered, the water and the air—but to what end? There is as much suffering now as in the so-called Dark Ages. For four years the servants of the Dynamo have destroyed one another—and for what."

So she feels that the world "once more needs a Saviour who justifies suffering, who sets the poor and lowly above kings and magnates, who makes the strife and honor of this world seem folly beside the cross and opens the gate to another would that can be surmised only in beatific visions."

"There is a tendency among clergymen," she writes, "to emphasise the efficiency' of Christianity, and in this way to recommend its use. They do not seem to realise that the cross is a symbol not of efficiency, but of renunciation." She is touched by the beauty of this vision. "Out of the desire for a real sanctuary from the cruelties and the frivolities of the world springs a desire for the real divine presence in the Sacrament. Not shadows and symbols, but real essences only will satisfy the nostalgia of the Mediaevalist; let rather the world outside cathedral walls be nothing but the shadow of a dream! "To the longings of the Western World, reawakened after the stupor of brutalising years, the new Mediaevalism means a flight for sanctuary from the Dynamo to the Virgin."

CATHOLICS AND THE LAW

Mr. Hilaire Belloc presents "A Catholic View of Religious America" in "The Century" for April. He contrasts religious problems in the Old World and the New. "The essential difference between America and England," he says, "is the point of religion." First of all he states the proposition that "religion is at the root of all culture, and societies differ more from difference in religion than from difference in any other factor." He then points to the growth of skepticism in the United States.

"Roughly speaking, outside the Catholic Church today throughout the Occidental world, throughout Christendom, skepticism is universal. Faith has everywhere yielded to opinion. The modern skeptical movement, the substitution of opinion for faith, leaves the ethics of the nation not unchanged indeed, but still in an unbroken tradition, and that tradition is essentially Puritan."

He foresees, then, "the necessary conflict between the civil state and the Catholic Church where the two are not identified."

Mr. Belloc does not mince words, but presents the issue clearly.

"The Catholic Church is in its root principle at issue with the definition both of freedom and authority. For the purpose of the state, religion is either a universally admitted system or a matter of individual choice. But by the definition which is the very soul of Catholicism, religion must be for the Catholic, first, a supreme authority superior to any claims of the state; secondly, a corporate thing, and not an individual thing; thirdly, a thing dependent upon authority, and not upon a personal mood; fourthly a guaranty of individual freedom in all that is not of faith."

Finally he pictures how this conflict may be brought about.

"If an actual example he demanded," he says, "we have one before our eyes in a proposal which has already arisen in the matter of education in the United States. It has already been proposed, and may at any time become law in certain parts of the United States, that a parent should be forbidden to send his child to any but one particular type of school agreeable to the state, and shall be compelled to send his child to that school. The state here affirms the doctrine and practice that a certain religious atmosphere is, or should be, universal to the human race; or, at any rate, to all its citizens; which religious atmosphere is other than the Catholic. Such a law no Catholic would obey; for, by Catholic definition, it is the parent who should decide upon the education of the child, not the state."

It is interesting to note that this point of view has been upheld in the courts this last week in connection with the Oregon school law.

There is another article in "The Century," a clever satire called "The Last Heretic," which pictures America in 1979, after the Fundamentalist Inquisition. It is a conversation with "the last heretic," the only man with a free mind left in America.

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Dr. Schurman En Route To Shanghai; Speaks On U. S. Immigration Policy

(Continued from Page 20)

American policy of the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants.

THE FORMULA OF ADMISSION

It is no easy matter to find a formula which will determine satisfactorily the total number of immigrants to be admitted and the distribution of these immigrants among the different countries of the world. From what I have already said it is clear that the guiding principle must be assimilability. Now a rough practical measure of the ability of the United States to assimilate additional immigrants may be inferred from the numbers of immigrants from the different countries already in the United States. The number of further admissions from any foreign country will obviously bear some ratio to the number of immigrants from that country already admitted. Accordingly in 1921 Congress enacted an Immigration law under which it was provided that the number of immigrants admitted from any one country in the year July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1923 should be restricted to 3 percent of the persons of that nationality resident in the United States in 1910. This reduced the total number eligible for admission during that year to 356,000. And the quota for Great Britain was 77,200; for Germany 68,000; for Italy 42,000; for Russia; 34,200; and for Poland 25,800.

SOUTHEASTERN VERSUS NORTHWESTERN EUROPE

A serious objection was soon felt to this Immigration law. I have already explained that in the latter part of the nineteenth century and up to the beginning of the Great War the countries of Southern and South Eastern Europe were rapidly overtaking the countries of North, and North Western Europe as sources of supply of immigrants to the United States. Consequently any proportionate restriction on immigration based on the census figures of 1919 was bound to discriminate against the British, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch in favor not only of the Italians, but also of the Russians, poles, Hungarians, and their neighbors. Considering the racial strains of the American people and the earlier history of immigration it seemed both unjust and unsafe that for the future Great Britain should not be permitted to send us more than twice as many immigrants as Italy, or Germany more than twice as many as Russia. Yet that was the way in which the quotas of the Immigration Law of 1921 actually worked out.

On the other hand if the immigration quotas had been determined on the basis of the census of 1850, 1860, 1870, or even 1880 there would have been scant recognition of any country except Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland. The flood of immigration from Southern and South Eastern Europe was, however, in full force during the decade from 1880 to 1890 when the total number of foreign immigrants entering the United States was 5,846,612, being the largest figures ever reached except those shown in the decennial census of 1910. If then, as I have said, it was inequitable and inexpedient to fix the immigration quotas on the basis of the census of 1910, when the tide of immigration from Southern and South Eastern Europe was at its full, or on any decennial census prior to 1880 when that tide had not yet begin to flow, the only remaining course was to take the census of 1890 or 1900. Congress, in the bill now pending, has selected the census of 1890, presumably because the census of 1900 records a heavy drop in the figures of immigration (from 3,246,613 to 3,044,420), which, being due to unfavorable economic and industrial conditions, greatly reduced the number of immigrant laborers from Southern and South Eastern Europe.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL OF 1924

The Immigration Bill now before Congress, which is practically certain to pass, reduces the existing quota of three percent to two percent. That is to say, if this bill becomes a law, the admission of the natives of any country (whose citizens are admissible as immigrants to the United States) shall be restricted to two percent of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in the United States in 1890. The result would be to increase the present quota of Great Britain by 48,000 and of Germany by over 35,000 and to diminish the present quota of Russia and Poland by about 29,000 each and of Italy by 34,000.

INDIVIDUAL HARDSHIPS AND A GENERAL RULE

Every general rule is apt to work hardships in individual cases. As you know law itself sometimes results in injustice, for the correction of which it is not possible always to invoke equity. And a mathematical rule like that now embodied in our laws for the regulation of the admission of immigrants to the United States is pretty certain to make some discriminations which are undesirable and regrettable. Thus it is a real loss to us that the shift from the census basis of 1910 to that of 1890 so greatly reduces the immigration quota of Italy. The Italians are the only Romance nation which has made any important contribution to the population of America. I cannot here dwell on the very considerable service which Italian immigrants have rendered to our industries and to certain specialised lines of agriculture and trade, including the higher pursuits of commerce and finance. But I must express my regret that the American people should lose any of the potentialities of art and idealism which have always lain deep in the soul of this vigorous, intelligent, and high cultured race.

But with the best will in the world any rule of general application however good is bound to yield results in some cases which no one would deliberately desire. It is the general workings of any system that must always be considered in appraising its value. And the American people are satisfied that on the whole the quota system for the regulation of immigration is the best that it is now possible to devise. It accomplishes the two good objects that the nation has come to consider so absolutely indispensable, namely, the restriction of the number, and the selection of the character, of the immigrants; and it does this in a way and by a method that treats with perfect impartiality all foreign nations that have in the past made contributions to American citizenship.

A COLOSSAL PROBLEM

Ladies and Gentlemen, I must not detain you much longer. I have been dealing with a serious subject and I have found it necessary to adduce a good many statistics. I appreciate the attention you have given me. You will recognise that my object has been to enable you—or even to compel you—to realise our Immigration Problem from our point of view. In my opinion it is our greatest problem. It has to do with the determination of American nationality. It is essentially a question of the preservation of our national identity, the salvation of the national soul. It is moreover 300 years since the Dutch founded New Holland (now New York) and the English, Virginia and New England. Yet the native population in these sections has in recent times been rapidly displaced. From 1900 to 1910 the number of foreign-born whites increased in Massachusette 25.1 percent and in New York 44.4 percent. In all New England there were in 1920 only 30.8 percent of the population who were native-born with native-born parents.

The danger has been of making America an ethnological experiment station. Yet an American nation has been developed through three centuries of history. And the Americans of today desire to keep it substantially as they found it and to hand it down with no vital alteration to their children.

Other nations have attained a homogeneous organism from a primitive admixture of different races or stocks. This is the goal, whether consciously realised or not, of the new immigration reforms which I have been describing. In the case of other nations the process was not a deliberate or voluntary one. It was brought about by natural causes including wars and the struggle for life and survival of the fitest.

Now America, for the first time in human history, is undertaking to regulate and control by deliberate action the great problem of the comingling of races. The means she is using are the limitation of numbers and the conscious selection of assimilable stocks. While admitting the foreign elements America must preserve her own national soul. And the goal in vice is that of a homogeneous nation,—a nation as completely unified as the great nations of Europe and Asia.

You will agree with us that our Immigration Problem is a gigantic, complex, and incalculably difficult one. It is my belief that the more clearly that problem is understood and the more thoroughly its vital significance for American nationality is recognised the greater will be the appreciation of the means adopted for its solution and the more earnest the sympathy and the hope that they may prove successful."

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Hangchow, among the Hills, Temples and beautiful healthy surroundings, is the right place for you and your wife.
The New Hotel
is fitted with all modern conveniences and is situated on the West Lake
Reservations by telegram or letter to S. K. Tang, Manager

Hotel Parisien

Commodious airy rooms with baths, hot and cold running water, and all modern sanitary arrangements

Beautiful Ball Room, Roof Garden, Billiard Room, Private Dining Rooms, Superb Kitchen.

American Orchestra in Attendance Nightly.

Our meals are the best in Shanghai. and are supervised by a foreign chef.

Hotel Parisien

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND
NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911
(6% Debentures)

Notice is hereby given to the holders of debentures of the above Loan that the drawing of the 129 debentures to be redeemed in 1924, has taken place at the French Municipal Hall on Wednesday, May 14, at 3 p.m.

The debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

—Nos:—

17	34	52	149	166
174	209	230	308	401
407	575	628	658	662
685	716	720	793	804
892	1034	1063	1117	1121
1128	1223	1244	1248	1278
1305	1320	1321	1343	1395
1398	1426	1479	1488	1514
1543	1570	1584	1624	1626
1678	1701	1706	1716	1720
1724	1728	1765	1831	1945
2039	2064	2099	2132	2134
2189	2237	2267	2287	2294
2316	2408	2434	2450	2465
2476	2628	2678	2695	2713
2738	2790	2793	2809	2817
2883	2916	2923	2924	2933
2936	2943	2948	2956	2981
2994	3001	3017	3040	3065
3077	3109	3133	3135	3143
3163	3184	3193	3300	3306
3323	3343	3371	3400	3413
3444	3448	3496	3500	3551
3559	3577	3615	3636	3638
3643	3649	3679	3733	3735
3788	3840	3847	3954	

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
67868 M 20

Hotel Parisien

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ROGER L. MOORE, formerly of the Grand Hotel Yokohama and later Manager of the Astor House, Shanghai, has been appointed manager of this Hotel in place of Mr. C. Hannigs resigned.

For and on behalf of the Hotel Parisien Syndicate,
F. MATTHEWS, F. C. A.
67894 M 18

Notice

In the matter of the
FU FONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that owing to the winding up of the YU FONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY (裕豐航業公司) which will be concluded before the 31st May, 1924 and as from that date he will cease to be connected with and will not thereafter act in any capacity on behalf of the said Company.

C. T. LO (羅濟同).
Vice Manager.
67893 M 20

Lost

A native Order, No. 19, for $5,409.32, due 11th day, issued by the Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd., payable at the Hung Kiu Bank, (衡九莊) has been lost and nullified.

Besides sending out circulars, of the loss, we have advertised in the Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao and in this paper, to warn the public against negotiation of same.

ZUNG YUEN BANK 成源莊啓

Notice

Charles W. Hannigs,
Manager of
The Hotel Parisien,
has resigned,
Effective this date,
May 16, 1924. 67904 M 18

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the owner's duplicate copy of United States Consular Paoshan Title Deed No. 175, in the name of S. P. Barchet, now deceased, has been declared to be lost or stolen, the original owner's copy having been found, and that application will be made to the United States Consulate General at Shanghai for the cancellation of the duplicate Title Deed at the expiration of three months from this date

DAVIES & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Beneficial Owner
Dated: March 6, 1924.
66117

CENTRAL
Economical
Neat
Town
Rooms
Airy
Light
BUILDING
Unquestionately
Inviting
Lovely
Delightful
Interesting
Near
Gaiety

S.S. "Hannawa" from Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

An examination of ship-damaged and broken cargo ex. the above vessel will be held at Chang Kah Pang Wharf on Monday, May 19, 1924., at 2.30 p.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO.
Agents COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
67886 M 18

Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Alves
p.p.c. 67689

Chinese Government Railways
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

Tender For Steel Bridge.

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration invite tenders for the supply of One Steel Through Bridge of One Hundred and Fifty Foot Span. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the Specifications, by paying ten dollars cash for each copy on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.
67603

TSINGTAO

IF YOU WISH to spend your holidays in Tsingtao, or to pass the whole bathing season in that delightful place, or if you prefer the beautiful Laushan Mountains, we can recommend you rooms with or without board at moderate rates. For full particulars apply to:

P. O. Box 220,
TSINGTAO
66279

Park Pension

An—Hui Road Nro. 4 Tsingtau First Class Family Pension at moderate Prices. Open from May 15th.

L. DUVENBECK.
67753 J 12

Pass the Lighthouse

and take first turn to the left for the

Forts Hotel,

WOOSUNG FORTS.

A REAL COUNTRY HOTEL
COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS
GOOD COOKING

Under foreign supervision, beau ideal place for week-end parties
Tiffins and dinners can always be provided
Large or small parties catered for. Good dancing pavilion in the grounds
which can be used by guests at any time.
All Salads are foreign grown and every precaution is taken by the Proprietor to assure that all food served is free from contamination.

Dr. J. PODPAKH, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.
Hours: 12-1 and 4-8 except holidays, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd., above China Press, 3rd Floor, Tel. C. 434.

Dr. G. Cornet

—Surgeon Chiropodist—
Practicing 20 years in San Francisco
Treating Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Toe Nails and Flat Feet.
Arch Supporters Made to Order.
Gives Therapy Treatment according to Tesla's latest invention.
A lady Manicurist in Attendance
Office Hours: 3 to 5 o'clock
134a Szechuen Road Phone C3844
67821

S. Wulff & Co.

is the one who initiated
THE CHEMICAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS IN THE FAR EAST.
No one can equal their work attention and charges.
Office situated at
211a Szechuen Road, near the corner of Ningpo Road,
Tel. C. 2284.
No Branch Elsewhere.
66533

SPRING is COMING!

LOOK to your hats, ladies and gentlemen. If they look old and worn, send them to us to be renovated.
Welcome the Spring with fresh-looking hats that help you look your best.
We transform men's and ladies' hats—make them almost LIKE NEW —send your old hats now to us to be RENOVATED.
La UNION--PD-3206 Haining Rd.
(Near Corner Chapoo Road)
Telephone North-527
V. D. ALOBOG, *Manager.*
64745

INSURANCE

FIRE MARINE
Accident, Baggage, Burglary and Motor Car.
Apply to Michael R. Healy,
16 Jinkee Road,
Phone C. 5017.
67154 M 17

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads)

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.
Office Hours: 11-1 and 3-9 daily, or by appointment.

Wharfage and Landing Charges

This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff, dated January 1st, 1922, will be increased by 20%,—instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.
A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff.
China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkadu Wharves.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew, Old Ningpo, and Pootung Wharves.
March 1st, 1924.
65980

JAMES NEIL'S
SCOTCH BAKERY
Special $1 TIFFINS 3 Courses
(Nice Mealy Potatoes)
Bermaline Bread and Thistle Brand Cream Oat Cakes.
8 Nanking Road. Phone C. 2787

1001 Bargains Shop

If you can get a toilet soap, (French make) 12 cakes for $1 or Perfume Coty for $3.50 or 1 lb. of prunes for $0.20 cents, and many other goods of a wholesale price.

WHY PAY MORE?

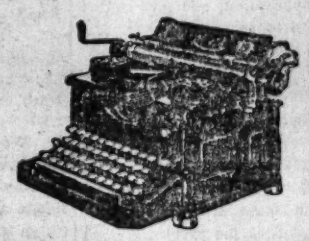
Apply to W. Zimmerman's salesroom, 21 Nanking Road, 1st floor. Tel. C. 3233 67274

THE
ROYAL

To keep in pace with progress was uppermost in the minds of the engineers who designed and perfected the Royal typewriter.
This fixed objective accounts for its unusual capacity to turn out a greater amount of typewriting with less effort and fatigue.
If offers distinct practical benefits for your own advantage.

$205.00 (Special Prices to Schools and Missions)

Sole Agents for CHINA THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. SHANGHAI



The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Ltd.
London

Marine Insurance

General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

— The Shanghai Mart —

49-51 Avenue Edward VII.

We beg to notify the Public that we have been established for the convenience of those who wish to dispose of their Household Furniture, Fittings and Effects, in part or whole, against cash payment in full and at the shortest notice. We also buy sample collections of various merchandise of any goods, for which purpose we have organized a special department. Qualified appraisers will be at the service of those desiring to sell any of the above articles, free of charge. All inquiries and transactions will be held strictly confidential.

— The Shanghai Mart —
Telephone C. 7670
67712

Conseil d'Administration Municipal de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1924

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each

Rate of interest 7% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th April 1924.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 100 each and will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st October 1934 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

3°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 7% per annum, payable on the 21st day of March and 30th day of September in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from May 1st 1924.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for must be deposited at the same time.

5°.—Applications for Debentures under par (Tls. 100) will not be recognised by the Council.

6°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 22nd April 1924.
By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 284

Business and Official Notices

Kirin-Changchun Railway Administration

TENDERS

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of

750 pcs. Steel Rails, 60 lbs. 30 A. S. C. E. Standard.
1650 pcs. Fish Plates, for 60 lbs. rails.
4000 pcs. Fish Bolts, „
17 sets Switches, „
15 „ Crossings, No. 8 „
2 „ Crossings, No. 10 „

Tenders should be marked "Tender for Rails, etc." and addressed to the Kirin-Changchun Railway Administration, Changchun, the same should reach the Railway before noon on June 20, 1924. and will be opened in public at 2 p.m. on the same day.

Each tender is to be accompanied with a deposit of $1000.00 or Bank Guarantee which will be returned to the tenderers after the selection of tender, but that of the successful tender may be used as the deposit for contract.

An option of 10 days at least must be allowed for all tenders, in order to give ample time for consideration.

Payment for the above mentioned goods will be effected within 30 days after the delivery.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained in communicating with the Store Department, Kirin Changchun Railway, Changchun.

BY ORDER.
67844 M 22

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
34 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7093
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64204

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD

Shanghai General Cargo Dealers

29 Szechuen Road.

Our experienced Shroffs are at your service. What have you to offer.
Phone C. 3069
65805 A 25

Modern Fire Proof Godowns

To be let. There storied separate floor may be let to sub tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tam Wa., 124 Szechuen Road. 67667 J 8

Attention Motorists

Saturday, May 10th, 1924.
Opening of the WESTERN CAFE, 25 Yu Yuen Road. First class refreshments catering for family trade only, short orders. Afternoon tea and sanitary, ice cream. 67674 J 8

SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.
10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3153.

UNIQUE IN FAR EAST TURKISH BATH STAMBOUL

New Diplomed Masseuses and Masseurs. Reduced Summer Prices
Corner Rue Consulat and Chu Pao San Roads. Tel. C. 1668
67374 M 26

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

Look! Look! Look!

If you wish to keep your carpets, curtains, & clothes, from being damaged in this mouldy season, please take them to.
L. WOLF & CO.
953a Broadway East
to be cleaned or dyed properly.
67664 J 8

Notice of Removal

DR. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
2nd Floor, 43 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127
66435

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

Incorporated 17th March 1900, under the Companies' Ordinances (Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 24a and 24b Kiangse Road, at 4 p.m. on MONDAY 2nd JUNE 1924, for the following purposes:—

(1)—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1924.
(2)—To elect two Directors.
(3)—To elect Auditors.
(4)—To Transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 24th May to the 2nd June, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Dated this 19th May, 1924.
By Order of the Directors,
C. W. PORTER,
Secretary.
24a and 24b Kiangse Road.
67919

Chong Sin and Co.

364 Nanking Road.

Gentleman tailors and Importers beg to announce the arrival of a shipment of excellent wearing material and other articles of clothing from England. Please come and inspect the goods or Call C. 4124 for samples and fashion.
67903

For Sale

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT

An excellent plant, recently constructed, situated on rear mow of title deed land on the north bank of Soochow Creek, without encumbrances. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. New buildings, consisting of three iron roofed factory buildings, engine house, boiler house, staff quarters, sheds, etc.; water filter, running water, hot and cold throughout plant, electric generator and distribution system. Entire plant fenced in. For further particulars and terms apply to

Asia Realty Company
15 Nanking Road Telephone Central 8222.

Shanghai Horticultural Society
The Rose Show

will be held in the

New Carlton Cafe

Tuesday, May. 20th

EXHIBITORS are requested to have their exhibits staged ready for judging by 10.30 a.m.

The medal of the National Rose Society of England will be awarded for the best 12 rose blooms, to be shown in vases, 2 blooms in a vase.

Meritorious plants and cut flowers in season other than roses may be shown.

Doors opened at 3 p.m.
Admission: Adults.....$1.00
Children.....50 cents.
67700 M 18

Japanese Kitchen Coal
$15 per ton, *Cash with Order*
Strom & Co.
Telephone C. 204 9 Ezra Road

"WYANDOTTE"
DETERGENT
means safe, clean, sanitary, floors
At all the Stores, $1.25 per 5 lb. bag. Special quotations for bulk from
The China and Japan Trading Company
42 Kiangse Road Shanghai

Financial And Commercial News

SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

SWEDEN SETS GOOD RECORD IN TRADING WITH ORIENT

Exports To Asia Are Now Near Pre-War Level

SPEEDY RECOVERY

Steady Advance Seen In Industrial Production

Sweden's exportations to China and Japan now approximate the pre-war level, according to the 1924 edition of the Swedish Year-Book, which has been received by THE CHINA PRESS through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Sweden. This achievement is worthy of notice because it has been accomplished by few of the other nations of Europe.

The total exports to Asia during the last year under review amounted to 46.023.000 kronor, as compared with 118,287,000 kronor to America. Imports from Asia were 19.456,000 kronor and from America, 328,737,000 kronor. The volume of exports to Japan was three times that of the exports to China, being respectively 21,936,000 kronor and 6,890,000 kronor.

Observers who have been watching for world industrial improvement since the war, can find encouragement in the determined effort made by Sweden to return to healthy and normal industrial conditions. The accomplishments of this country in the industrial field in the Far East and elsewhere are all the more admirable when it is recalled how heavily Sweden suffered from the trade blockade and the insecurity of the seas during the war.

Upon the armistice followed a temporary depression, a period of doubt, which seemed likely to develop into the peace-crisis, so often predicted. There was, however, among the neutral countries, a steady substantial demand for consumable stores and it was only a year later, or during the summer of 1920, that signs of declining trade became apparent, in that the price index showed a tendency to fall. Afterwards came the development which, in all countries, characterised the period of deflation.

PRODUCTION ADVANCES

The financial crisis indicated by the maximum bank rate was reached in the autumn of 1920, whereas production touched bottom in June, 1921. The entire first half of the year 1921 showed extremely low export figures as prices on the international market continued to fall and the "buyers' strike" was at its height, but as early as the latter half of that year a small but noticeable improvement was apparent in both production and export figures and prices in 1922 showed definite signs of stabilisation.

Up to the beginning of 1923, industrial production in Sweden steadily advanced, and the exportation of timber, wood-pulp, paper and matches now have reached the level of pre-war years. The iron and mechanic industries, however, have shown a less pronounced improvement. The spring of 1923 witnessed far-reaching industrial disputes, and in the saw-mills and wood-pulp factories a lock-out was maintained during nearly three months. In the iron works the stand-still was even longer. As business conditions were steadily improving, work was finally resumed in the timber and wood-pulp trades with approximately the same wage scale as before the outbreak of the conflict. Partly owing to the American boom and the improvement in English economic conditions, partly on account of the increased demand for iron and steel on the European continent as a result of the Ruhr occupation, prices of Swedish staple goods advanced throughout the first half of 1923.

As compared with 1921, production during the current year will probably represent a fair activity in the different industries, while prices since the autumn of 1922 have been going up.

MATCH EXPORTS

Recently Sweden has been strengthening its export of matches to Asiatic countries. This industry has become world-renowned. It can be traced back as far as 1830. The manufacture of safety matches, however, only began to make progress from the middle of the 'fifties, when a Swedish patent was exploited on a large scale at the Jonkoping factory. Since 1917, the entire match industry of the country has been amalgamated as a single concern.

Sweden has a highly developed mercantile marine, and nearly one-half of all Swedish merchandise is carried by Swedish vessels. In the trade between Sweden and China in 1922, the gross freights carried in Swedish vessels amounted to 315,346 kronor; between Sweden and Japan, 1,451,597 kronor; and other parts of Asia, 55,260 kronor.

An important step in the history of Swedish transmarine shipping was taken in 1907 when the Swedish East Asiatic Company opened a regular line to China and Japan. At the beginning of 1914, the company extended its trading lines still farther by establishing direct service from Scandinavia to India. This company at present has ships in service, including three motor vessels, totalling 47,000 gross tons.

The Swedes, from the first, have been a seafaring nation. On account of its geographical position, the country is almost entirely dependent on shipping for its intercourse with other countries. Sweden's communications by land are confined to Norway and Finland.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 17, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/2⅝ = Tls. 6.21 at 7190 $8.63

G.$100 at 70¼ = Tls. 142.35 at 7190 = $197.98

Mex. Dollar market rate	72.1375
Native Interest	11
Copper Cash	269,000
Shanghai Gold Bar	275.80
Bar Silver	33½
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	75.75
New York on London	436¾
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2½
Demand	3/2⅝
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	70
Demand	70¼

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 71
Demand buying on America 72
Demand selling on London 3/2⅞
Demand buying on London 3/3⅛

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates for:
It. Lire 15.75 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.95 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 8.95 = 1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

BANK'S SELLING RATES

1 Chervonetz = $10.17.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	97.50	97.50
5th Year 6%	73.50	73.00
7th Year 6%	65.40	65.00
9th Year 6%	84.50	84.00
6% Consolidated	74.30	73.80
7% Consolidated	77.30	77.00
11th Year 8%	102.00	102.00
96 Millions 8%	27.50	28.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 17, 1924

OFFICIAL

Trams "B" Tls. 17.40
Batu Anams Tls. 0.70
Ziangbes Tls. 2.25

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1923 Tls. 96.50
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 24.75
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 90.00
Arts Crafts £10
Chemors Tls. 0.80
Tebongs Tls. 0.75

JAPAN IS URGED TO DEVELOP HER EXPORTS

Restriction Of Imports Is No Solution Of Nation's Economic Problem

The suggestion that restriction of imports alone can eliminate Japan's adverse trade balance and correct that country's present economic disorders is misleading and impractical in the opinion of Mr. R. M. Andrews, president of Andrews and George Company, and one of the leading figures in import trade circles in Tokio. At the request of a representative of the Japan Advertiser, Mr. Andrews discussed the matter of Japan's foreign trade not only from the importer's point of view, but also with regard to its influence on the country's economic future.

"The increase of the adverse balance recently has brought out many opinions, some of them contradictory, regarding the effects of the present trend and measures likely to correct it." Mr. Andrews observed. "Many of them have been very sound, but it is surprising to note the frequency with which the mere stoppage of foreign purchases is recommended as the panacea for financial ills.

"It is not at all difficult to find examples of unwarranted extravagance here, and no one studying business conditions here makes any attempt to justify these. But the proportion of unneeded foreign purchases to Japan's total import trade is, after all, extremely small. The bulk of the goods brought from abroad are indispensable to the industrial activity and mode of living which has been adopted here.

MANUFACTURING EXPENSIVE

"Unless the Japanese people propose to return to the customs and standards of an earlier period of their history, the material comforts they demand at present must be considered necessities and not unessential luxuries. In as much as any abandonment of modern standards is highly improbable, these products of Western manufacturing methods can be removed from the import list only by manufacturing them in this country. And in undertaking this, it is found in nine cases out of ten that the costs of manufacturing them in Japan are so great as to recommend their being purchased abroad as the demand is not in sufficient quantity to warrant the mass production necessary to obtain low cost. This is the irrefutable arraignment against the domestic manufacture of many of the articles now imported from foreign countries. The United States and England, with industrial organisations still in advance of Japan and with production on a scale to permit countless economies which are impossible here, are able to underbid Japanese manufacturers in their own domestic market.

MANUFACTURERS COMPETENT

"Where this is the case, Japanese consumers are the gainers by the use of imported goods. But this argument cannot be applied universally. It is by no means true that Japanese manufacturers are barred by high production costs from competition in all lines of goods. Japanese industry is in its infancy only in comparison with the degree of efficiency attained in those countries where the industrial revolution came many years earlier. Manufacturers here are quite competent at present to produce a variety of goods for both domestic consumption and export trade and unquestionably there is an ample opportunity for development along the lines best adapted to manufacturing conditions here. By successfully producing machine tools of types sufficiently in demand to warrant the capital investment necessary to quantity production, domestic manufacturers have, for example, taken over several of the lines of imports our firm formerly handled. But there remains a wide range of articles which cannot be manufactured here at prices to compete with those now being imported. As manufacturing develops here, the character of the import trade changes and inevitably will continue to change, the greatest demand being always for machines and materials calculated to increase manufacturing efficiency and stimulate domestic production, with consequent decrease of manufacturing costs, thus leading to a greater export trade. But always, as between the leading industrial countries of the present, Japan's foreign trade will continue to increase as her domestic industrial development continues. The idea that the growth of domestic industry means the stoppage of imports is entirely erroneous. The natural result is simply a change in the character of imports."

MUST DEVELOP EXPORTS

Mr. Andrews was asked whether Japan can continue buying from abroad at the present rate.

"She cannot," he replied, "if continuance of foreign purchases means the continuance of her adverse trade balance. If imports are to be maintained at their present rate, as they doubtless will be, it is essential that the export trade Japan is capable of developing should be promoted by every possible means. This is the only practical solution to the country's foreign trade problem, and as much as it is far from insoluble, there appears to be no need for considering the situation a dilemma.

"There are indications that the development of agriculture is soon to receive official encouragement in order that a reduction of the importation of foodstuffs may help relieve the unfavorable balance of foreign trade. I feel certain the leaders of the Japanese business and finance realise that both these means of averting a trade and money crisis will require time for their application, and that neither deserves to be neglected."

TRADE UNAFFECTED BY POLITICS

The recent controversy over immigration has had no notable effect on American-Japanese trade, and the influence of the exclusion legislation will not seriously affect it in the future, Mr. Andrews said. Settlement of the problem could have been obtained by mutual agreement between the countries without objectionable legislation. He is of the opinion that newspaper and political propaganda does not represent the feeling of business and financial interests in Japan to any greater extent than it does in America. Sound business judgment, he believes, is neither swayed nor influenced by conditions of a temporary and political nature, and the business world will continue to confine its activities in the markets where the best value is obtainable.

PRICE ON MATCHES TO BE RAISED BY JAPAN DEALERS

Export Trade Depression Creates Lower Quality In Home Market

Japanese match manufacturers stand in their difficult position again. While their raw materials cost them more on the Japanese currency hovering round 40 cents (gold) they have to maintain their market at home and abroad with their unaltered prices. At present they are sounding the market, as indicated by their attitude, with a view raising their prices if possible.

Often it has been reported that the Indian Government has passed its final decision regarding the proposed alteration of match duties, but, actually, the problem is still unsolved. Export business is as sluggish as ever, showing very few changes of any feature.

A prominent match merchant in Tokio says that the depression of the export trade has created a glut of lower qualities in the home market. Both wholesale merchants and manufacturers, who have been dismayed by the glut, are trying to dispose of them. A new form of competition is noticed in the market. However, they themselves are only making their fuss needlessly, because provincial wholesale merchants and retail men, whose financial position is anything but easy, will not give any ready response to their active offers.

According to the same informant, the general showing of the match trade is therefore very weak and dull. The price is often betraying a softening disposition. However, manufacturers find it difficult to encourage buyers with their adaptation to the surrounding circumstances, because their raw material cost is increasing steadily on the yen's visible and invisible effects on import trade. The position of the majority of manufacturers is now harder than ever.

To save themselves from the hard position some of them are sounding the market to see if it is possible for them to maintain business with their higher prices. The same informant says that they may, however, not receive any encouragement if they do.

Osaka reports that the exportation of matches in April amounted to 25,662 cases. The aggregate for the four months ended April 30 amounted to 87,288 cases. Compared with the corresponding period, 1923, there was a decrease by 20,973 cases.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,180 S.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$720 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$241 S.
Yangtsze	H.$30¼ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$145
Hongkong Fire	H.$540 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$115
Indo-China Perf.	H.$37½ B.
"Shell"	92/–
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 91 S.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd	H.$39
Star Ferry	H.$81 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21 Ba
Oriental Cons.	15/–
Raub	H.$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$148 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 95
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 5.90 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 102½
Hongkong Wharf	H.$164 S.
Lands and Hotels	
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 115½
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120
Hongkong Lands	H.$108 B.
Humphreys Estate	Tls. 22 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel	New H.$11½ B. Old H.$17½ B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11.85 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton	Old 61 New 36
Industrials	
Bulter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$215 S.
Green Island	Old H.$22¾ B. New H.$5½ B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 24½
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 8¼
Loans	Tls. 6.40
Explorations	Tls. 11¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$6
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 107 B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$24 B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 5.10 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25
Anglo-Java	Tls. 4½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1⅝ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 1¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¼
Java Consolidated	Tls. 8 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 5½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4
Kedah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.40 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 5½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.05
Permata	Tls. 2.30
Repah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60
Seekees	Tls. 0.65 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.65 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.82½
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Panang	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 0.80
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2.65
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.70 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 2¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterwork.	Tls. 150 B.
China Providents	Old H. $14 New H.$4.60
H'kong Electrics	H.$34½ B.
H'kong Tramways.	H.$33 B.
Dairy Farm	H.$25¼ B.
Hongkong Ropes.	H.$61½ B.
China Lights	Old H$15.60 New H.$9B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Salad, B. Buyers

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In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—
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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,900,000

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38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

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C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

華商銀業實業浙行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
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LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office, C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	14,000,000

Head office: Brussels
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ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
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A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up.. $20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling ..... £ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

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Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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Manager.

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	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

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Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
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(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
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14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital .. $10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

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C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
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Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
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Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
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Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARDAYN,
Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
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England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
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Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.
C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s market report relative to the piece goods market dated May 16 states:

The week under review has been one of the dullest which has been experienced for a very long time and the continued rain has served to add to the lassitude of trade generally. In addition to the unseasonable weather the dealers attribute the inactivity of the market to the likin situation on the Railways which is still acute in so far as the merchants refuse to pay the new rates and the authorities refuse to modify them, an interesting example of China's complete inability to carry out her Treaty obligation to abolish likin altogether as a prior condition to raising the import duties by 2½% though she persistently calls upon the Powers to grant her this surtax without even attempting to carry out her side of the bargain.

At the moment the outlook for the spring crops is not good as the rain has undoubtedly damaged the wheat and is likely to affect the silk production materially, while it has also delayed the planting of cotton.

We call attention to a somewhat serious error which has crept into our figures showing the exports of raw cotton on page 3. Through a mistake in calculation the figures for Nov./Dec./Jan. of 1923 were very much lower than they should have been but these are corrected in this issue and the actual total exported amounts to 590,879 piculs against 382,330 shown last week.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Our market has ruled extremely quiet and business has been confined to the narrowest limits, prices showing little change from last week. Details of private sales reported are as follows:—Black Joss at Tls. 6.30, Palace at Tls. 6.10, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs.—We hear of business in 10 lbs.:—Red Cock at Tls. 7.60, Bridge at Tls. 7.50, and Palace at Tls. 7.35. Auction values barely steady.

12-lbs. 36-in.—We have one sale to record in:—Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. at Tls. 10.50. Auction values slightly easier than last week.

White Shirtings.—Although prices at the auctions in several cases showed a sharp decline it would appear that this is not a true reflex of the market, as holders of stocks are unwilling to make any concessions in price and are strengthened in their position by the firm prices ruling in Manchester which prevent any hope of an early replacement on favorable terms. Private sales have been brought to our notice in:—Gold Dollar (Kungping) at Tls. 13.50, Gold Dollar (Zung Tai) at Tls. 13.25, Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.75, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 11.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 11.25, Nine Tai at Tls. 10.85, Cash at Tls. 10.35, Peacock at Tls. 10.20, Good Luck at Tls. 10.05, Nine Boys at Tls. 9.60. Fireworks at Tls. 6.65.

Local Sheetings.—Market quite lifeless with no sales made public.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—There has been little change in the position during the past week and prices at the auctions were irregular but on the whole steady.

Cotton.—Heavy rains during the last fortnight have seriously delayed the planting of the new cotton crop. Our market is fairly steady with local Mills only operating to a very small extent merely following a hand to mouth policy while exports are also falling away.

Our quotations may be given nominally as follows:—Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 48.00 to Tls. 47.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 46.50 to Tls. 45.50, Taichong at Tls. 47.00 to Tls. 46.00, Tungchow is nominally quoted at Tls. 50.00 to Tls. 48.00. Supplies of this latter grade are very scarce.

Prices have improved somewhat on the New York market and the spot quotation today is G. cts. 32.05.

Local Yarn.—We have another full week to record with clearances retarded by wet weather. Prices are quite steady with a very little business transpiring. The only sales reported are as follows:

12's—50 Bales Boy and Fish at Tls. 174.00.

14's—50 Bales Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 177.00.

16's—150 Bales Wedding at Tls. 175.50 to Tls. 176.50.

20's—500 Bales Two Hee Chinese Character at Tls. 196.00.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at:
£1—75.78 francs.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 13, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	35-45
Mandarin	,,	35-45
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	25-30
Samli	,,	$1.00-$1.20
Soles	,,	25-30
Whitebait	,,	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	,,	$1.00-$1.30
Plover	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	25-30
Quail	,,	30-35
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	20-25
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	40-50
Duck	,,	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	25-35
Bananas	,,	10-12
Chestnuts	,,	14-16
Cherries	per lb.	15-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00-1.20
Mangoes	each	15-25
Peaches	,,	none
Melons	,,	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	16-20
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	30-40
Pineappples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	40-50
Walnuts	,,	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	4-5
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-12
French Beans	,,	20-25
Green Corn	,,	none
Peas	,,	5-6
Mushrooms	,,	40-60
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	,,	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Spinach	,,	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	12-16
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	3-4
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	,,	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$10.70
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.70
House Coal	,,	15.75

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41
Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc. etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted upon approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 13,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 17,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal pinces in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

H. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

華商銀業實業東行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $ 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00
SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers C. 1929 Manager's Office, C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office, C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cuba	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Yar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$500,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department	Savings Department Foreign Exchange Dept.	Trust Department
Travel Department	Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

華商銀業實工浙行 The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP $2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND $920,000.00
Head Office—Shanghai: Peking and Kiangse Roads.
BRANCHES: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Capital Authorised	£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up	£1,078,530-0-0
Reserve Fund	H.K. $700,000.00

HEAD OFFICE Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong
BRANCHES Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow And Bangkok
SHANGHAI BRANCH No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted
Telephone
Manager's Office: C-1776
Banking Dept: C-1778
Exchange Dept: C-1617
W. P. Cheung, Manager. Shanghai Branch.

華商銀業工行 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD
Every description of banking transacted, Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Managers' Office Tel. C. 3204
Exchange Dept. Tel. C. 5816
Loan & Inc. Dept. Tel. C. 5876
Cash Dept. Tel. C. 6552
Mr. CHU KINMOW, Manager, Shanghai Branch.

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co., yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,170 sellers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co. $108½ buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton $224 buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $164 buyers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $148 buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (old) $22½ buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5.65 buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $18 buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $11¾ buyers.
China Sugar Refinery Co. $212½ nominal.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $640 buyers.

Silk Shipments

Appended is a list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports by the s.s. Paul Lecat on May 15:

	Raw White Silk	Waste Silk	Total White and Yellow
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Portsaid	4	—	4
St. Chamond	17	—	17
Marseilles Option	20	—	20
Lyons	166	15	181
Total	207	15	222
WASTE SILK:			
Marseilles		122	Bales
Total		122	Bales

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Two New Releases Coming To The Apollo This Week

Two new releases, only seen for the first time in America during last month, are being shown at the Apollo Theater this week.

On Sunday and Monday will be seen "The Dancing Cheat," a film in which Herbert Rawlinson and Alice Lake have scored a deserved triumph.

SYNOPSIS

Bronlow Clay, scion of an old family of the aristocracy that was of the South before the Civil War, and that still owns fat acres and breeds fine horses, goes to Tia Juana in the hope that by speculation he might augment his diminishing fortunes. He becomes a proprietor of a gambling place, where the games of chance are run "on the square" and where only the elite are admitted as partners.

The picture, to the denouement is replete with dramatic incident.

A BREEZY FILIN

Beginning Tuesday and continuing until and including Saturday the Apollo will present Laura La Plante in the wirlwind film "Excitement."

Universal makes an auspicious start with its newest star, Miss La Plante in this production. The picture is a light exceedingly breezy comedy-drama dealing with a girl who believes she must have excitement, and Miss La Plante, whose work is well known, is well suited to the part. She is an exceedingly attractive girl with ability and snap and a pleasing personality.

The picture starts right off at a fast pace, and you immediately get into the spirit of the thing which is built to amuse and cannot be taken too seriously. In fact many of the situations are farce comedy and at least one stunt where a mummy case in which the girl is imprisoned drops from an aeroplane and the plane sweeps down and catches it, seem to be quite impossible.

The subtitles are unusually clever and responsible for many of the laughs.

Miss La Plante's performance in this picture indicates that no mistake was made in investing her with stellar honors and she should prove a very popular star for she has everything in her favor.

"MAYTIME" ONE OF YEAR'S BEST PRODUCTIONS

If you are a follower of the screen's best offerings, hurry to the line in front of the Olympic Theater and buy a ticket to see Gasnier's Production, "Maytime," Rida Johnson Young's far-famed stage success which is presented by B. P. Schulberg as his latest Preferred Picture.

The stage piece has played more than six years but it is safe to predict that the photodrama made from it will surpass even this popularity record. The film taken as a whole achieves a high quality of excellence.

The plot touches the depths of sentiment and romance while it is charged with dramatic action. Its originality is striking as it passes through four different periods, from the picturesque hoop skirts of 1865 to the daring fashions of 1924 from the oldfashioned girls of grandmother's youth to the golddigging daughters of today.

SETTINGS GORGEOUS

Gasnier has done an excellent directorial job. He has gotten the most out of every situation. The settings are worthy of special note, also. Each one enhances the drama of the story while it charms the eye.

"Everyone is going to talk about "Maytime". It will be numbered among those productions that live beyond their first year of presentation and make film history. Don't miss it.

IN "MAYTIME"

The twelve girls declared to be Hollywood's most beautiful were selected by Waldemar Young, president of the Screen Writers Guild; Phil Rosen, of the Executive Committee of the Directors' Association, and Joseph Jackson, president of the western Motion Picture Advertisers. The girls will appear together for the first time in "Maytime." An elaborate physical and mental examination of the girls was made after they had finished work in the picture, as a matter of record.

Here are further facts about the ideal Hollywood girl:

Age 19; birthplace, middle west; politics, not interested; religion, liberal; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; favorite sport, swimming; ideal leading man, Kenneth Harlan.

OIL WELL GUSHES TO ENRICH CROOK IN FILM "THE JAILBIRD"

Effective scenes of enormous oil wells, gushing hundreds of feet into the air, are features of "The Jailbird," the latest Thomas H. Ince production starring Douglas MacLean, which comes to Isis Theater on Monday.

The gusher scenes were taken in the Bakersfield district of California, where special permission to photograph one of the largest wells was secured by Mr. Ince from a large petroleum producing company.

"The Jailbird" is the story of a crook who attempts to swindle the inhabitants of a small town by promoting an oil boom and disposing of a large amount of worthless stock. However, the well comes in, his efforts at crookedness are foiled, and he finds himself the town's wealthiest and most respected citizen. To make the story complete, through his love for the prettiest girl in the village, he is reformed in a novel manner.

Doris May heads a capable supporting cast which includes such players as Lew Morrison, William Courtright, Wilbour Higby, Otto Hoffman, Monty Collins and Bert Woodruff.

"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR" COMING TO THE ISIS

In "Through the Back Door," Mary Pickford's forthcoming

(Continued on Page 27)

To Sing Tonight

MADAME LETIZCA PIRACINNI

For the orchestral concert this evening Maestro Paci has secured the collaboration of a Roumanian prima donna. Madame Letizia Piraccini. This artist had a great ovation upon her first appearance in Milan, and has earned universal appreciation at her several successful appearances during a tour of the East. She is now on her way to America to fulfil an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

HAVE TEA WITH THE CROWD AT THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

Lyceum Theatre
Monday 19th
Under the Patronage of
Shanghai St. Andrew's Society
Grand All Scottish Night
WILLIAM
HEUGHAN
in an amazing repertoire of
Scottish Songs
assisted by
Dave Kennedy — Scottish Comedian
Gladys Sayer — Brilliant Pianist
with
Pipes and Drums of
Shanghai Scottish
Prices $3.00, $2.00, $1.50
Booking at Moutrie's

Starting Tuesday May 19th
APOLLO THEATRE
Two Shows Daily at 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Here is the Picture you will all love to see!
"EXCITEMENT"
A whirlwind of Fun and Thrill!
Starring
LAURA LA PLANTE

Clean as a hound's tooth. Refreshing. Full of youth and beauty. Light as a piece of thistledown in its comedy. Packed with cleverness. Up to the minute and just a little bit ahead of it. Not one suggestive scene. Not a foot of film which can make any man sorry he brought his wife or his daughter to the theatre.

And the Star!
Laura La Plante

A real comedienne! Something the screen has never had. Not a slapstick comedienne. But a natural, clean, wholesome, refreshing, everyday girl, such as you meet in the ordinary everyday life among decent people.

Advance Booking at Robinson Piano Co.

Coming! Coming!
ISIS THEATRE
Douglas Fairbanks
in

"ROBIN HOOD"
The One Big Film Sensation
The photoplay that stands supreme

Oculists' Institute Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.I.C.

ISIS THEATRE
Commencing Tomorrow Monday, For Three Days, at 5.30 and 9.15

DOUGLAS MacLEAN in "The Jailbird"

He was wise as an owl in the ways of The world, and she thought he was simply wonderful. She didn't know he'd escaped from jail and had come to "clean out" her town. But when the showdown came—well, Shakespeare Clancy, editor alias Kid Dugan, faker, bowed down to things even he didn't know before.

Funny as "23½ Hours' Leave." Exciting as "What's Your Husband Doing?" Yet big and fine and beautiful.

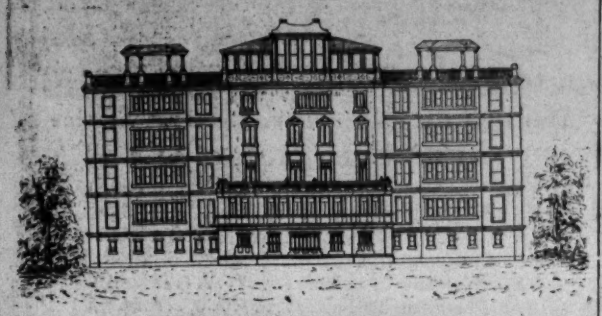
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 5.30 and 9.15
MARY PICKFORD
in her latest production
"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"

It's as wholesome as a healthy child and as charming as a burst of glorious sunshine—a picture that will long be remembered in which Miss Pickford brings a message of unusual happiness....

Direction by Jack Pickford and Alfred E. Green Scenario by Marion Fairfax. Photography by Charles Rosher

No Advance in Prices.
Evening: Box Seat $1.00. Dress Circle 60 cts., Stall 40 cts.
Matinee: Box Seat 70 cts. Dress bircle, 40. Stall 30 cts.

New Apartment Building Offers Modern Facilities



THE BLACKSTONE APARTMENTS

A type of living quarters new to Shanghai will be provided next month with the completion and opening of the Blackstone Apartments, located on Rue Lafayette just off Route Pichon.

The building, which has been in the course of construction for the past eleven months, has been erected by Mr. J. H. Blackstone and comprises thirty-two apartments, varying in size from three to five rooms. Mr. Blackstone prides himself on the fact that he has incorporated in this building all of the features of a modern American apartment hotel, including steam heating, hot and cold water, elevator service, central social facilities and catering for those of the tenants who care to avail themselves of this service.

The apartments are a five-story structure, with the front entrance on Rue Lafayette and grounds extending through to Route Pichon. Many novel features have been incorporated in them. On the ground floor of the building is a modern concrete and marble swimming pool, exclusively for the use of tenants of the building and above this are large and conveniently arranged social parlors, where guests may be entertained and meals will be served for those who desire them. Meal service direct to the apartments will also be arranged, although there are kitchens provided with each apartment and the central caterng service is entirely optional.

The roof of the building is being converted into a roof garden for the use of all tenants, with a glass enclosure in the center. Three tennis courts, and an adjoining three-story garage, containing, in addition to space for twelve motor cars, servants quarters and store rooms, are additional features to be provided.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 26)

United Artists' release, this clever little artist will be afforded an opportunity for the display of talent equalled only in such previous productions as "Little Lord Faunderoy" and "Daddy Long Legs," Arrangements were recently completed by the Management of the Isis Theater to show this production beginning Thursday, May 22nd.

It is the first picture in which Little Mary ever worked under the guidance of two directors. Alfred E. Green and Mary's brother Jack sponsored this production, and the result of their combined efforts is said to prove further the truth of the old adage, "Two heads are better than one."

The outstanding feature of Through the Back Door" is the delightful comedy sequences scattered throughout the picture. In a little girl role Miss Pickford has a chance to become involved in innumerable complications all provocative of mirth, yet touched with that pathos which stamps this greatest of all ingenues as mistress of her art.

In addition to the clean, wholesome fun with which this feature abounds, there is found running through it a counterplot of gripping drama in which filial devotion becomes a dominant factor. The struggle of a child to win recognition from her mother and the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that intervene furnish the motivating impulse for the story. Professional blackmailers, a designing "other woman" a "misunderstood" husband and an "abused" wife all play their respective parts in this unusual photoplay which opens in picturesque Belgium, then jumps to Long Island and closes in business-like New York.

CLARA BOW
In "Maytime" Preferred Picture

I venture to think that every member of the public after seeing this photoplay will come to the conclusion that he is equally a great director. The keynote of his direction is its stupendous simplicity.

"A Woman of Paris" is a picture that everyone should see, for it shows the absolute simplicity of film-making and also shows what genius Chaplin is. Exhibitors playing this picture should make the utmost use of the phenomenal publicity the picture is receiving and also dwell on the fact that Chaplin has directed it. It is a film that can be put over with great success by good showmanship."

Chaplin's "A Woman Of Paris" A Hit At London Showing

"A wonderfully directed picture by Charles Chaplin, remarkable for the amazing sincerity of the acting, and a film that is literally a work of genius," thus wrote the reviewer for the Film Renter and Moving Picture News of London when Chaplin's first dramatic production had its first London showing recently at the Tivoli Theatre.

"Chaplin is known as a comedian," the review went on, "but

Jack Pickford And Marilyn Miller In Los Angeles

Jack Pickford and his wife, Marilyn Miller, are back in Los Angeles after having been away for nearly six months. The former is to appear in a series of motion picture comedy-dramas to be produced at the Pickford-Fairbanks studio by Tom J. Geraghty during the absence in Europe of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks.

Marilyn Miller will announce shortly her plans for the future. For the present she will occupy her time in study, taking dancing from Kosloff and voice culture from someone yet to be decided upon.

Jack Pickford's last picture, "The Hill Billy", is now enjoying a marked success throughout the country, and his first feature for Allied Producers and Distributors Corporation, "Garrison's Finish", a race track melodrama, is breaking records in South America and other foreign countries after having had a notable success in the United States.

Dutch-American Treaty Approved

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, May 16.—The Second Chamber has appoved the Dutch-American Arbitration Treaty.

Legation Secretary Appointed Wayfoong Manager At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—Mr. G. E. Hubbard, First Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, who is at present on furlough in England, has been appointed Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Peking, in succession to the late Mr. E. G. Hillier.

Duesseldorf Gives Big Fund To French

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 16.—The Municipality of Duesseldorf has handed to General Degoutte a sum of 1,000,000,000,000,000 (one thousand trillion) marks with a request that it should be used to improve the rations of the French soldiers who kindly gave their assistance in the organisation of the German Fair at Duesseldorf. General Degoutte begged the Municipality to spend the sum, in the name of the French soldiers, for the city charities.

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

O.I.C. Glasses

ISIS THEATRE

Final Performances To-day at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.15

Arthur S. Kane presents

Charles Ray

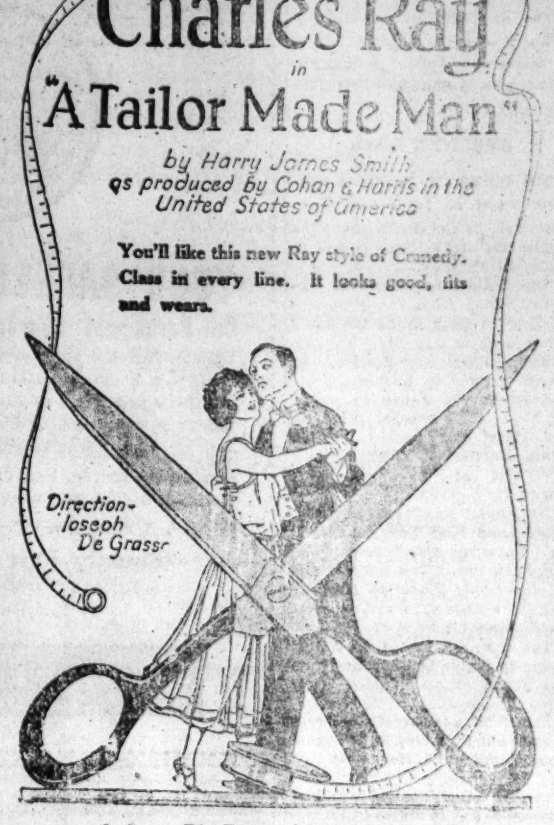
in

"A Tailor Made Man"

by Harry James Smith

as produced by Cohan & Harris in the United States of America

You'll like this new Ray style of Comedy. Class in every line. It looks good, fits and wears.



9———Big Reels of Laughs———9

Usual Prices Only! Usual Prices Only

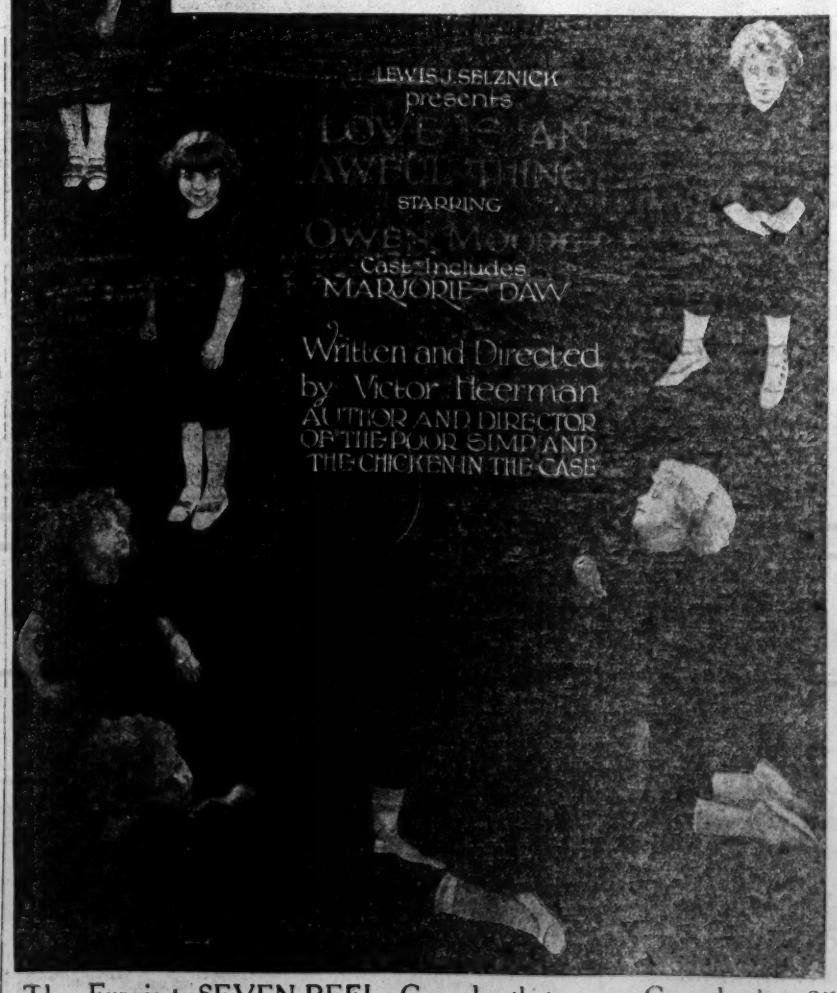
Victoria Theatre

Presents

Tonight Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

The King of Farce-Comedy Owen Moore

In His Latest Finest Comedy "Love is An Awful Thing"



The Funniest SEVEN-REEL Comedy that ever Graced the Silver Sheet. Bound to Create a New Laugh Record.

Admission: $1.50 and $1.00 SPECIAL MUSIC. Booking at Moutrie's

Matinees: Today at 3.15 p.m.

Owen Moore in "Love is an Awful Thing"

Empire Theatre

Tonight! Tonight!

at 7 and 9 p.m.

Star Motion Picture Co.

Presents

"Her Sacrifice"

A Chinese Art Photo-Play in 10 Reels

A Unique Feature Original and Interesting

Usual Prices of Admission

Matinee Daily at 3 p.m.

THREE STARS CHOCOLATE SHOP

To-day At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday at 9.15 p.m. only

SHE WAS THE WOMAN HE HAD DREAMED OF LOVING—

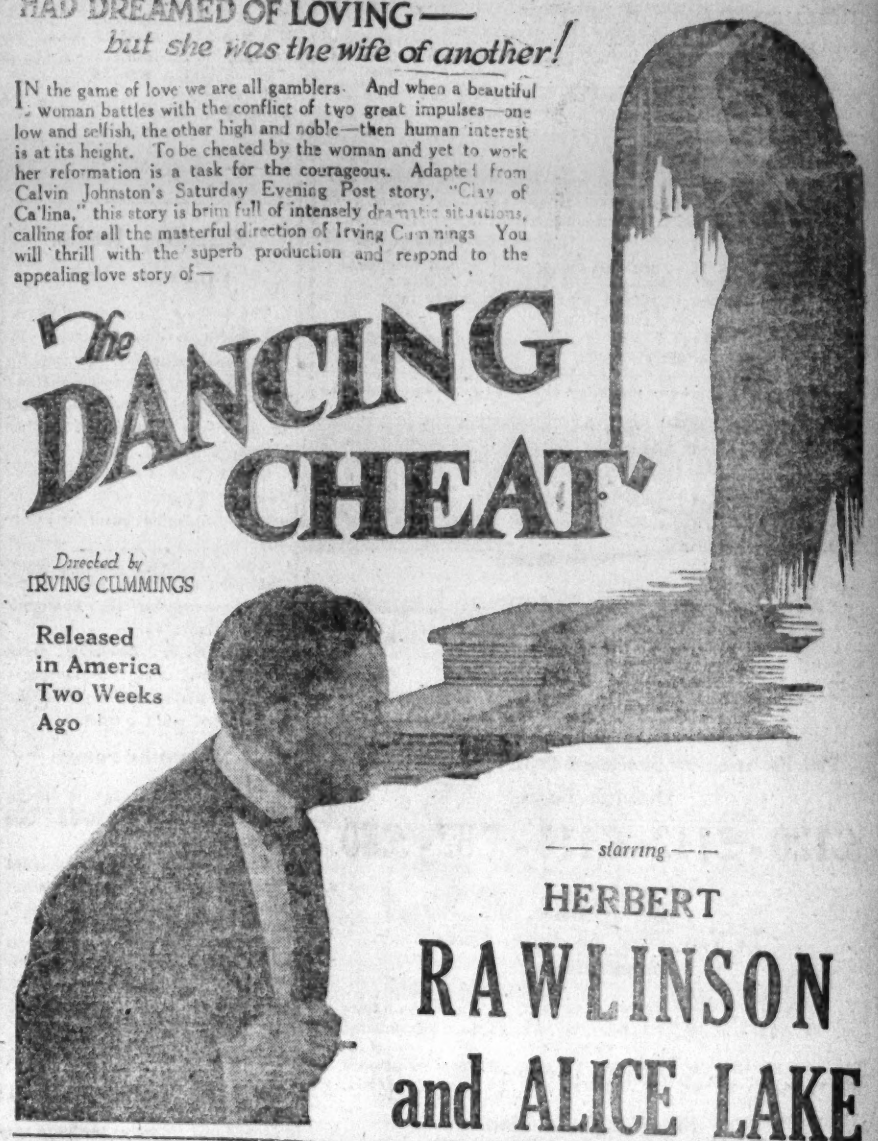
but she was the wife of another!

IN the game of love we are all gamblers. And when a beautiful woman battles with the conflict of two great impulses—one low and selfish, the other high and noble—then human interest is at its height. To be cheated by the woman and yet to work her reformation is a task for the courageous. Adapted from Calvin Johnston's Saturday Evening Post story, "Clay of Ca'lina," this story is brim full of intensely dramatic situations, calling for all the masterful direction of Irving Cummings. You will thrill with the superb production and respond to the appealing love story of—

The DANCING CHEAT

Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS

Released in America Two Weeks Ago



—— starring ——

HERBERT RAWLINSON and ALICE LAKE

To-day at 3 p.m. at Usual Matinee Prices

"The Little Church Around the Corner"

Starting Thursday Matinee

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641

2 Shows Daily At 3 and 9.15

4 Only Days Wed. Thurs. Fri. and Sat.

A Woman who Lived Like A Man

$9,500 to bob her hair!

Bob? No! Cut it short like a man's! Act a man! Be a man! That's what First National paid Anna Q. Nilsson to give a perfect character portrayal of a girl who masqueraded as a man to save the one she loved. See her in this amazing role!

Ponjola

WITH JAMES KIRKWOOD

ANNA Q. NILSSON TULLY MARSHALL

From the Novel by Cynthia Stockley of the Strange, Fascinating, Adventurous Life in Paris and on the Africa Veldt.

Here's one picture that is better than a book.

P. & O. British India, Apcar and Eastern and Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports,) Red Sea, Egypt, Europe.

P. & O. FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, via H'kong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

*Kashmir	May 20	Karmala	July 8	Kalyan	Sept. 2
"Khiva"	May 27	Malwa	July 22	Kaisar-I-Hind	" 10
Kashgar	June 10	Devanha	Aug. 5	Kashmir	Sept. 30
Morea	June 24	Mantua	Aug. 19	"Morea"	Oct. 14

*Also calls at Bombay. **Extra Steamers.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. "Nagpore .. May 22, Sicilia .... June 9

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang. Takada .... May 25, Torilla .... June 13

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.

P. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

P. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townaville & Brisbane. Eastern .... May 28, Arafura .... July 2, St. Albans .. July 30

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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Sailings

To Vancouver via Japan Ports
(Subject to change)

							Ship
			1925				
May 31	Aug. 2	Sept. 27	Nov. 22	Feb. 9			Empress of Russia
Jun. 16	Aug. 18	Oct. 13	Dec. 8	Feb. 23			Em. of Australia
			1925				
Jul. 5	Aug. 30	Oct. 25	Jan. 10	Mar. 9			Empress of Asia
Jul. 21	Sept. 15	Nov. 10	Jan. 26	Mar. 23			Em. of Canada

To Hongkong and Manila

Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Ship
June 2	June 4	———	———	Empress of Australia
June 21	June 23	June 25	June 27	Empress of Asia
July 5	July 7	July 9	July 11	Empress of Canada
July 19	July 21	July 23	July 25	Empress of Russia

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Next Sailings from Shanghai

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .. sails beginning of June
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about June 10
S.S. "GERANIA"* ..... sails about beg. of July
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about June 10
S.S. "BRENTA"* ..... sails about beg. of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about August 10

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "AUSSA"* ..... sails about May 18.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about June 2
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .. sails end of June.
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about July 3
S.S. "GERANIA"* ..... sails about end of July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about August 2
S.S. "BRENTA"* ..... sails about end of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about September 2

*Cargo only.

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Shipping News

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Apr. 29	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 15	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
U S N B	Apr. 17	Huron	Am. Cruiser
Pootung	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
	Apr. 28	Black Hawk	Am. Gun-boat
I C		Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
U S N B		Scarab	Br. Gun-boat
J N B	May 8	Stewart	Am. Destroyer
J N B	May 2	Katada	Jap. Gun-boat
	May 17	Blue Bell	Br. Sloop.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Esang from Yangtsze ports is due to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow and other river is schedule to arrive in Shanghai Thursday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow and Yangtse ports is due to arrive in Shanghai Saturday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Tungwo from Changsha and other ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow and other Yangtse ports is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning at eight o'clock.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Antung this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Mingsang from Tsingtau and other North China ports is due to arrive here sometime tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei Tuesday morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping which left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday is due to arrive here today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai today at noon.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming which left Tientsin this morning is due to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to reach Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow Friday, May 23.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang from Swatow is due to reach Shanghai Saturday afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong and Amoy is due to reach Shanghai tomorrow morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Nagasaki arrived in Shanghai Friday. The liner will sail for Japan today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Hongkong arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon and will sail for Nagasaki this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru from Moji is due in Shanghai today and will sail for Japan on Wednesday afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon and sail for Nagoya Japan on Wednesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru which is on an express run between Shanghai and Nagasaki is due here from Nagasaki Tuesday afternoon and will return to Japan Wednesday morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N. D. L. s.s. Pfalz which left Hongkong yesterday is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor from Europe left Singapore for Shanghai via Hongkong last Sunday and will arrive here Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan from European ports is expected to leave Bombay on May 27 enroute to Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar from European ports is due to leave Hongkong enroute to Shanghai on this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea from European ports is expected to leave Colombo for Shanghai via Singapore and Hongkong at 10 o'clock last night.

The H.C.T. s.s. Ouderkerk from Rotterdam and other European ports via Suez is expected to reach Shanghai Tuesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein enroute from European ports left Colombo Tuesday for Shanghai via ports and is expected to arrive here Friday, May 30.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Formosa left Antwerp for Shanghai via Suez on Saturday, May 10 and is expected to arrive here June 26.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Sumatra which departed from Newcastle on April 9 will probably arrive in Shanghai next Sunday, May 25.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison April 26 leave San Francisco Apr. 23 for the Orient. The Round the world liner is due in Shanghai Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren sailed from San Francisco on May 10 for a round the world cruise and is due here May 30.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver via Japan yesterday morning. The steamer came up the river and docked at the China Merchants' lower wharf and sail at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes sailed from New York on May 1 for Shanghai via Panama and San Francisco. The liner is due to leave San Francisco May 24 and is schedule to arrive here about June 17.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong on May 25.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due to arrive in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong today at twelve o'clock. The liner will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and sail for Seattle via Japan ports tomorrow. at 10 a.m.

The Isthmian Steamship Line s.s. Knoxville City from Galveston, Texas and New Orleans via Panama left Yokohama for Shanghai today.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Lincoln	Apr. 13
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 26

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	Apr. 21
Empress of Canada	Apr. 22
C. Winner	Apr. 25
Empress of Asia	May 11

FOR SEATTLE

President Grant	May 7

FOR NEW YORK

President Polk	Apr. 24
Keemun	Apr. 27
President Monroe	May 9

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

China	Apr. 15
Tsushima Maru	Apr. 16
Nellore	Apr. 18
Sarpedon	Apr. 17
Soudan	Apr. 25
Teucer	Apr. 27
Matsumoto Maru	May 1
Eeumaeus	Apr. 30
Plassy	May 12
Patroclus	May 14

FOR HAMBURG

Atsuta Maru	Apr. 17
Alderamin	Apr. 24
Coblenz	May 1

FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos	Mar. 27
Amazone	Apr. 10
Angkor	Apr. 24

Vessels Due

Anderherd, *Rotterdam*	May 20
Empress of Russia, *Vancouver*	May 17
Esang, *Yangtse Ports*	May 21
Kungwo, *Yangtsze Ports*	May 18
Kwongsang, *Canton*	May 19
Tingsang, *Tientsin*	May 20
Luchow, *Hongkong*	May 17
Luenho, *Yangtse Ports*	May 17
Mentor, *Liverpool*	May 29
Mingsang, *Tsingtau*	May 19
President Harrison, *New York*	May 20
Pfalz, *Medan*	May 20
Shengking, *Hankow*	May 17
Taisang, *Canton*	May 23
Tuckwo, *Yangtse Ports*	May 22
Wosang, *Antung*	May 18

Weather Reports

May 16.—High pressures between Central China and Japan; deep depression in Hokkaido; nearly no gradient on the Pacific. Hard cyclonic circulation in the depression; light and variable breezes with numerous local calms all along our coasts. Weather cloudy or overcast in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien; rain during the afternoon at Hankow. Mist in Tongking and Shantung.

May 17.—Overcast and mild weather; some drops of rain early. The pressure has risen above the normal means. Light breezes playing between N and E with intervals of calms.

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Shanghai to Naples
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Sailings from Shanghai:

S.S. "Adolf von Baeyer"	on or about the 21st May.
xS.S. "Hindenburg"	on or about the 9th July.
S.S. "Emil Kirdorf"	on or about the 2nd August.
*S.S. "Scheer"	on or about the end of August
S.S. "Albert Vogler"	on or about the end of Sep.
S.S. "Carl Legien"	on or about the end of Oct.

x This boat has only a limited number of berths.
* This boat has no cabin accommodation.

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For San Francisco
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S.S. President Pierce	May 24
S.S. President Wilson	June 7
S.S. President Lincoln	June 21
S.S. President Cleveland	July 19
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 2

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S. President Wilson	May 21
S.S. President Lincoln	June 4
S.S. President Cleveland	July 2
S.S. President Pierce	July 16

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S.S. President Taft ..... July 30

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Outward Bound

	At Shanghai	
S.S. "PFALZ"	May	19
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	May	30
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June	23
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July	26
S.S. "AACHEN"	August	23
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	September	15

Homeward Bound

	From Shanghai	
S.S. "PFALZ"	July	6
S.S. "HOLTSEIN"	July	4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July	20
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September	8
S.S. "AACHEN"	October	5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	October	12

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NYK

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR JAPAN
Omi Maru .....May 31
†Nagasaki Maru ..May 26
†Shanghai Maru ..May 21
Nikko Maru ....May 21
Yamashiro Maru..May 24
Kumano Maru ....May 28
FOR SEATTLE via VICTORIA, B.C.
Yokohama Maru .June 2
FOR EUROPE
Suwa Maru .....June 28
Kashima Marh ..May 31
Hakone Maru ....June 14
Torohashi Maru middle of June
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Aki Maru May 19 from Kobe
May 21 from Nagasaki
May 26 from Hongkong
FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA
*Takaoka Maru ....June 17
FOR BOMBAY

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
ANDRE LEBON			22nd May	1924
AMBOISE	10th Apr.	23rd May	5th June	
CHANTILLY	24th Apr.	6th June	19th June	
ANGERS	8th May	20th June	3rd July	
PORTHOS	22nd May	4th July	17th July	
AMAZONE	5th June	18th July	31st July	

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O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.
S.S. "ANDES MARU" ..... May 26
FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... May 18
FOR TACOMA and SEATTLE, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... May 23
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... June 3
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOFU MARU" ..... May 25
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... May 18
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... June 3
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... May 18
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... May 26
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... May 30

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TENYO MARU ..... May 31
KOREA MARU ..... June 17
SHINYO MARU ..... June 30
SIBERIA MARU ..... July 15

For Hongkong

Tenyo Maru ..... May 18

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,, In Manchuria:—Dairen, Mukden, Chanchun, Yinkow, Shiheigai, Tielin, Harbin, Vladivostock.

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Shipping News

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Wednesday, May 21, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. Johannssm will leave on Sunday, May 18, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, May 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co..

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Tuesday, May 20 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Soreusen, will leave on Thursday, May 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 22, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, May 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NINGSHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned port from Ning-Shao Wharf on Saturday, May 18, at about 1:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road, Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Sunday morning, May 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. TUNGWAH, Capt. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

May 18 — New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 18 — Seattle	Shidzouka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 19 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 19 — Portland Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
May 21 — Tacoma, Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K
May 22 — Portland	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
May 23 — Seattle	Alabama Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 24 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 26 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 31 — Vancouver	E. of Russia	Am. C. P. O. S.
May 31 — San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 31 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 3 — Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 7 — San Francisco	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 11 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 15 — San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
June 16 — Vancouver	E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
June 17 — San Francisco	Takaoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 17 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 23 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30 — San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 18 — Bombay	Hakodate M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 20 — London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 22 — Hamburg, etc.	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H. S. Line
May 22 — Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 23 — Marseilles	President Harrison	Am. D. L.
May 26 — London	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 26 — Europe	Aunder Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 27 — London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 31 — Europe	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 31 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.E.A.
June 2 — Marseilles	President Hayes	Am. D. L.
June 5 — Marseilles	Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 6 — Marseilles	President Van Buren	Am. D. L.
June 10 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co
June 11 — London	†Mentor	Br. B. & S.
June 14 Europe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 16 — Rotterdam	Anderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 19 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 24 — London	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co
June 26 — Rotterdam	Ouderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 18 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 21 — Japan	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 24 — Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 30 — Japan	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR AUSTRALIA AND HONGKONG

May 18 — Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 18 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Russia	Am. C. P. O. S.
May 21 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25 — Hongkong	West Montop	Am. S. & B.
May 27 — Hongkong	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 28 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 2 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
June 4 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 8 — Hongkong	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 20 — Hongkong	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 21 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Asia	Am. C. P. O. S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 18 — Canton	Leesang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 18 — Hongkong & Canton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 18 10:00 *Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
May 18 10.00 *Canton	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
May 20 M. Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Mingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 21 N. *Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
May 22 1.00 Canton	Linan	Br. B. & S.
May 25 D.L. Amoy, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
May 26 — Formosa	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 19 — Dairen	Kyodo M.	Jap. O.S.K.
May 20 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 20 10.00 *Tsingtao	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
May 20 3:00 Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
May 20 — Tientsin	Amur	Br. K. M. A.
May 20 M. Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 20 M. Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21 — Tsingtau	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 21 — Antung	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 22 D.L. Tientsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 22 1.00 Tientsin	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 19 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 20 M.N. Hankow	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 16 M.N. Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 16 M.N. Hankow	Changon	Chi. H.O. S.S. Co
May 17 M.N. Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
May 19 M.N. Hankow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 19 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May 20 M.N. Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
May 20 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 21 M.N. Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
May 22 M.N. Hankow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
May 22 M.N. Hankow	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 23 M.N. Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 23 M.N. Hankow	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING MAIL.
D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORRNING

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 18	8 a.m.	Pres. Madison	Seattle	June 4
May 23	9 p.m.	Pres. Pierce	S. Francisco	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 20	noon	Kashmir	London	
May 22	noon	A. Lebon	Marseilles	
May 22	3 p.m.	P. Harrison	New York	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita
Tsingtau	Today	8 a.m.	Luchow
Newchwang	May 19	12 m. n.	Toonan
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 19	11 p.m.	Kingsing
Tientsin	May 19	12 m. n.	Amur
Tientsin	May 19	12 m. n.	Tungwah
Tientsin	May 20	1 p.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtau	May 20	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Tsingtau	May 20	11 p.m.	Wosang
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 21	11. ½ p.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 22	11 a.m.	Chengtu
Tientsin	May 22	12.30 p.m.	Sakaki Maru

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	7.30 a.m.	Seikyo Maru
Foochow	Today	10 a.m.	Ningshin
Swatow	Today	8 a.m.	Newchwang
Hongkong & Canton	Today	1 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
Amoy	May 19	9 a.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	May 19	12 m. n.	Kwangtah
Wenchow	May 19	12 m.n.	Feiching
Swatow	May 20	11 p.m.	Mingsang
Hongkong & Canton	May 20	9 p.m.	P. Wilson
Swatow	May 21	10 a.m.	Sinkiang
Amoy	May 22	11 a.m.	Linan

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 22	3 p.m.	Pres. Harrison
	May 18	10 a.m.	Tenyo Maru
Japan ports	May 20	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Germany via ports	May 20	8 p.m.	Adolf von Baeyer

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 42m.	8ft. 6in.	11h. 21m.	9ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
10h. 42m.	11h. 3m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6:08 p.m.	4:37 a.m.	4h. 56m.	7h. 4m.	4h. 11m.	7h. 49m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.
April 766.6 mm.

Ussuri Railway Traffic Office

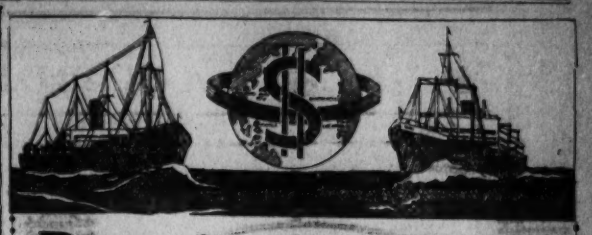
Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

Shippers' attention is drawn to the fact that

a) Ussori Rly. has fixed the most favorable rates on the shipments via Vladivostok to Harbin and other stations of the C. E. Rly. Western and Eastern Lines.
b) Railway charges may be paid at Harbin, (Kommercheskiya str. No. 20), to our Head Office-Ussuri Rly. Commercial Agency.
c) Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.
d) Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.
e) For transit goods Government's license is not required. For particulars please apply to

P. Sery-Siryk, Manager

'Phone: C. 8411 3 Ezra Road, Shanghai



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From Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez, Italy, Marseilles, Boston and New York Thence Panama San Francisco to Shanghai

First Class Passenger Steamers

PRESIDENT HARRISON .....May 23
PRESIDENT VANBUREN .....June 6
PRESIDENT HAYES .....June 20
PRESIDENT ADAMS .....July 18
PRESIDENT GARFELD .....Aug. 1
PRESIDENT POLK .....Aug. 15
PRESIDENT MONROE .....Aug. 29

Also Excellent Third Class Cabins

Cargo accepted for local ports of call
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

Dollar Steamship Line

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Passenger Department. Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6373

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC

Passenger and Freight Service
Fast—Frequent—Regular

Seattle—Victoria

via obe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 19	June 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	May 31	June 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 11	June 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 23	July 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 5	July 21

Thru Connections to Europe Across United States or Canada. Your Choice Atlantic Lines

To Hongkong and Manila

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ..... May 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ..... June 8
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ..... June 20
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ..... July 2
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY ..... July 14

Admiral Oriental Line

Managing Agents, FREIGHT DEPT. ROBERT DOLLAR BLDNG. 3 Canton Road. Central 6371-2
U. S. Shipping Board PASSENGER DEPT. Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6378

Philadelphia—Boston New York

Fast Freight Service

S.S. Scotsburg ..... late May
S.S. E. A. Morse ..... late June

For Rates and Particulars apply to

The Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
Admiral Oriental Line, Agents

3 Canton Road Tel. Cent. 6371-2

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 14
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... May 19

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:
For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA ..... May 17

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinazi

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465 and 1466.
No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (5th Floor).

AUCTION SALES

Cables: "MOORECO" Shanghai ESTABLISHED 1874 Codes: A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road Tientsin

Phone { Auction Dept. C. 153 / Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123 / Chinese Dept. C. 6126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Tuesday, May 20, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom. Excellent Household Furniture, Large Office Steel Safes, persian Carpets, Sundries.

Wednesday, May 21, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, New Excellent Household and Office Furniture. Heavily Carved Japanese Cherrywood and Chinese Blackwood Furniture, Piano Electric Victrola, Crystal Cut Glass Ware & Sundries.

Wednesday, May 21, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, Aerated Water Machinery, General Merchandise and Sundries.

Tuesday, May 27, at 10 a.m.
At No. 6 Young Allen Court, (near Chapoo Road and Quinsan Garden) Superior and Substantial Household Furniture and Sundries.

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, May 20, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture, Large Office Steel Safes, Persian Carpet, and Sundries

Comprising:—

Solid oak roll top desks, oak typewriter desk, oak desk chairs, oak hat stands, filing cabinet, Ice chests, Viola concert with bow, Chinese black wood bed, black wood chairs and tea poys, chinese black wood square tables, black wood desk, black wood desk chair, suite drawing room furniture, mirror back sideboard, dining table and chair, double spring couch and arm chairs, mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawers, mirror back dressing table, washstand, iron double and single bedstead with wire and other mattresses, hall stand, kitchen stove, heating stoves E. P. ware, glass ware, crockery, books, picture, and sundries

also

G. E. all steel combination safe
"Mosler" iron safe
Very large American steel wall safe
Persian carpet about 8 X 15
Enamelled iron baths

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 21, 1924
At 10 a.m.
New Excellent Household and Office Furniture, Piano, Electric Victrola, Crystal Cut Glass Ware and Sundries

Comprising:—

Carved darkstained bevelled mirror back Hatstand, Hall table, Hall settee, Large Oak Flat top desk, Bookcase, Desk Chair, Bookstand, Mahogany stained Silk tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Tapestry upholstered Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Morriss Rockers with tapestry cushions, Teak Silver ware cabinet, Jardiniere stand, Teapoys, 3 fold Screen, Escritoire, Blackwood carved long table, Column stands, Stools, Gilt & Mahogany framed Coloured Paintings, Cloisonne Ware, 1 Manila hardwood Carved Dining Room Suite comprising Bevelled mirror-back Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Extension dining Table, Leather seated Dining Chairs, Silver ware Cabinet and Screen to match, Red leather Upholstered Double spring Couch and Arm Chairs, Good E. P., Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, Table Linen, Electric table fans, 1 Oak Large Bedroom Suite 1 Mahogany stained Small Bedroom Suite, fitted with fancy beveledged Mirrors, Clothes stands, Mosquito nets, Wooden Double Bedstead, &c.

also

1 Japanese Cherrywood heavily Carved Drawing Room Suite
1 do (Dragon design) Large Mirror
1 do Curio Cabinet & 1 Centre Table
A Small Consignment of Crystal Cut Glass Ware
1 Nickle Mounted Ice Chest
1 Fine toned Upright Piano
1 Electric Victrola

On view Monday & Tuesday

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 21, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

2 Cases Benzine Of Soda, 2 Cases Axes, 2 Cases Window Hooks & Eyes, 6 Rolls Galvanized Poultry Netting, 1 Keg Wire Nails, 7 Cases Tin Plates, 8 Pieces Steel Plates, 9 Bundles Steel Bars, 4 Bundles Steel Rods, 1 Bundle Iron Bars, Round & Angle Bars, Planks, 3 Cases Window Glass, 1 Case Glass Bracelets, Hurricane Lanterns, Porcelain Lamp Shades, 5 Pkgs. Empty Flour Sacks, 12 Cases Apple Cider, 9 Cases Syrup, 2 Cases Sperry Oatmeal, 1 Case Margarine, 1 Case Salted Italian Anchovies, 5 Boxes Peppermint, Electric Goods, Lubricating Oil, Engine Oil, Rubber Stamps, Stamp Pads & Ink, 9 Lavatory Basin, Water Closet, Hindston Closet.

And

20 Bales Norwegian News Paper. 31 X 43" 37 Lbs (Sound Cargo),
8 Cases Leather,
10 Cases Spanners,
11 Cases Hinges,
20 Cases Enamelled Ware (Pots, Frying Pans & Milkpots),
11 Truck Tyres 34 X 3½ & 32 X 3,
9 Inner Tubes 32 X 4½ & 31 X 4,
4 "Overland" Wire & Wood Wheels,
2 Tradesmans Carrier Motor Cycle,
40,000 Ft. 5-16 & 3-8 Flex, Metal Tubing,
6 100 Bottle Menathaform Tablets
1 Case Solution of Adrenalin (Chloride Synthet),
4 Worm Geared Chain Blocks With Chains For 9 Ft. Lifting, Lifting Capacity 1500-2000 kg,

NOW ON VIEW.

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 21, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
Aerated Water Machinery

Comprising:—

1 "Aeratocol" Carbonator by Hayward Tyler & Co., London
8 Head Power Driven "Thistle" Filler by Hayward Tyler & Co., London
1 Power Codds Bottle Filler with Syrup Pump by Hayward Tyler And Co., London,
1 Power Corking and Filling Machine by Hayward Tyler & Co., London
1 Horizontal Generator with Fast and Loose Pulley 2-ft. by 2-ft. 6-ins. Size About 48 Gallons
1 Horizontal Generator with Fast and Loose Pulley 2-ft. by 1-ft. 8-ins. Size About 26 Gallons
1 Copper Gasometer Bell by Hayward Tyler and Co., London
1 Belt Driven Bottle Washer.

The above Machinery is to be sold without reserve and is Now On View.

AT NO. 6 YOUNG ALLEN COURT
(near Chapoo Road and Quinsan Garden)
On Tuesday, May 27, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Superior and Substantial Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising contents of Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, Pantry and Kitchen and Electric fittings throughout.

also

1 Fine toned iron framed Piano, by Moutrie
1 "Victor" Victrola and Records
1 16" Oscillating table fan, 200 volts.
1 White enamelled steel Ice chest, by Success Manufacturing Co., U. S. A. Fancy porcelain, Cut glass, Silver and E. P. Ware on view Sunday and Monday, 25th and 26th May, Further particulars at later date.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.
Head Office.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction in their Sales Godown.
On Tuesday, May 20, 1924.
At 2:30 p.m. (Afternoon.)

General Cargo, Sundry Goods, and Merchandise, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquers, Provisions, etc., as undernoted:—

SPECIAL LOTS
5 Cases Italian Tomato Sauce
15 Cases white bristol board
40 Sewing machines
30 Cases Iron wood screws
6 Dayton inner tyres 35 x 4½
6 Dayton Airless tyres, 30 x 3½
6 Dayton outer tyres 35 x 4½
2 Fisk tyres 30 x 3
4 Second hand tyres 30 x 3½ and 35 x 4½

Sundry Lots
1 Case chocolate, 1 keg stuffed olives, 5 kegs vinegar, 1 new gents' bicycle, 2047 lbs Babbit metal, 1 case mouth organs, 1 case anchovy sauce, 1200 iron buckles, flat files, etc.,

Wines & Spirits, etc.,
100 cases champagnes (dry, semi-dry & sparkling) 250 cases vermouth, 50 cases French wines, 100 cases German Pilsener beer, 308 cases Scotch whiskies,

On view Monday and day of sale
Other lots solicited

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction At No. 402 Rue Lafayette
On
Tuesday, the 20th May 1924 At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

Excellent Household Furniture & Effects, etc.,
Hall, Drawing room, Dining room, and Bed rooms requisites

Comprising:—

Dark stained mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall settee, blackwood side table, hearth stool, high flower stand, brass fender, fire brass, taffetta covered double spring couch and easy chairs, teak mahogany stained centre table, curio cabinet, oil painting, coloured picture, oak mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, extension dining table and chairs, leather covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, high screen, white enamelled painted and mahogany stained wardrobe, dressing table, lace curtains, E. P., cut glass, & crockery ware, etc.,

Pantry & Kitchen as usual.

also

One Hornless gramophone with record cabinet combined
One Tennis net with poles complete
Two electric table fans, 110 volts
One set jade inlaid wall panels, 4 pieces

On view Monday.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction in the Pacific Mail Company's Godown No. 10 A Hongkong Road.
On Wednesday, May 21, 1924.
At 2:30 p.m. (Afternoon)

OVERLANDED CARGO, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, etc., as follows:—

2 Bales raw cotton, 1 case starch, 97 empty sacks, 1 porcelain bath, 1 roll roofing, 1 case cheese, 1 case carpets, 3 steel rails, 1 barrel ink, 1 case broken glass, 1 case figs, 1 case books, 3 cases rolled oats, 1 case lemons, 1 case Libbys cream, 2 cases pineapples 1 case shrimps, 1 trunk, 1 case tomatoe catsup, 1 case corn, 3 bags white wax, 2 cases enamelware, 1 bundle leather, 1 crate bed springs, 2 cases raisins, 1 case lavatory basins, 2 trunks, 1 bag new sacks, 1 bag and 3 bundles old sacks, etc.,

To be sold in suitable lots
On view Tuesday 20th and day of sale.

Sir. Wm. Crookes O.I.C. Glasses
Any Prescription Regardless of the Original Price Whether $10 or $20 at the O.I.C.
$5.00 ANY RX

Oculists' Institute Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.I.C.

Animated Gazette
Pathe News No. 32
Released New York, April 17, 1924
Now Showing in China

NEWARK, N. J.—"Pedal-pushers' open bicycle racing season before 17,000 fans—The big saucer track has sharply banked turns; it's a thrill to watch the racers "take 'em" . . . Here's another idea of "speed" as developed by Jimmy Murphy, racing driver, on Rogers Dry Lake, Calif.

MUNICH, GERMANY.—Ludendorff acquitted! Trial of general for part in "beer garden" uprising that failed stirs intense feeling. General Ludendorff, resplendent in the full uniform of other days arrives at the Court . . . General Hildebrandtone, called as witness, also appears in full uniform. Ludendorff cleared! His appearance after trial is signal for demonstration.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—New traffic chief appointed to guard school crossings—Billy Lord proves efficient during his first day on duty.

IN THE LIMELIGHT.—Washington, D. C. White House Visitors . . . First comes the "Post investigation" cabinet, to be photographed with Pres. Coolidge. General Stone. And here's a new little visitor—come to stay! It's a cane, blithely swinging in the President's hand! National officers of Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America call to invite President to annual convention.

DELAND, FLA.—Lue Gim Gone, invalid fruit grower, earns fame as the "Burbank of Florida"—He has produced frost-resisting oranges and grapefruits . . . (ATLANTA ONLY)

CAIRO, EGYPT.—First Egyptian parliament goes into session—King Fuad I., attended by formal retinue, rides in pomp to attend ceremony. The British High Commissioner, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, comes to offer England's good wishes . . . Here is history in the making—King Fuad addressing the first constitutional parliament held in Egypt's 5,000 years as a nation. The Egyptian Ministry.

HEALDSBURG, CAL.—Prepare to harness! Engineers begin work on big "natural steam" area, 5 miles square now covered with boiling springs and fumeroles. Every minute of every year steam pours out through Nature's safety valves, the fumeroles . . . Just as oil wells are drilled, "steam shafts" are being sunk, down to the great natural boilers below! The Engineers predict enough power to generate 200,000 H. P. Experimental shafts already give a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch!

IGUALA, MEXICO.—Mexican Revolution Ends! Pathe News presents first and exclusive pictures of dramatic surrender of last rebel army, 3,000 strong. The weary and dispirited rebel columns, facing they know not what, straggle in toward the Federal lines. Unconditional surrender! Gen. Figueroa, rebel leader, accepts terms and leaves Federal headquarters car . . . General Cruz, 33 and flushed with victory, grants each rebel $7 and fare home . . . The rebels give up their arms—by the carload! Gen. Figueroa, 69—the first to rebel and the last to surrender.

PARSONS, KANSAS (KANSAS CITY ONLY).—Rotarians hold live-wire convention, with real "Fun Festival" for everybody in town! Color and pep mark parade. The convention holds sessions in Municipal Auditorium . . . Mr. Ralph Talbot, Rotary Governor, 15th District. Mr. Raymond Havens, Immediate-Past International President of Rotary Clubs of the World. Parsons won't forget the Rotarians.

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by Bruce Bairnsfather

Here's To The Cops

IF there is one official body of men in America that Old Bill and I have the deepest respect for it is the police.

A life-time spent on a battlefield is not as bad as a policeman's life at a downtown crossing. On a battlefield, one has a rough idea of what to expect—all the traffic is coming one way, i.e.—from the front at you. At a street crossing, the traffic comes any way, anyhow. But controlling traffic is not only a side line in the life of a policemen; he has to be ready for anything and possess courage in cold blood at any hour of the day or night.

There he stands at the cross roads, peacefully controlling the traffic, when all of a sudden he finds himself, single handed, chasing a gunman for a hold-up.

Looking for a reckless and armed gunman, who is hiding in a dark cellar, to me is nickel plated courage, with knobs on. And yet a policeman can easily get this job.

"The officer burst open the door and rushed up the stairs, whilst 'Dick the Dumbbell' emptied his Colt at him from the landing above." One reads a paragraph like that frequently and passes on.

How near the officer was to "passing on" does not occur to one's mind as forcibly as it should. Not having any other audience at the moment, I decided to enforce these reflections on Old Bill.

I took him, one night, to the toughest looking joint I could find in the way of a restaurant. I think it was kept by an Arab, and supplied with Turkish food, with light Italian moonshine.

"Now, Bill, this place we are in is a notorious haunt of banditti."

"I'd like to meet her, Captain."

"It's not her, at all, Bill. I mean gunmen—men who shoot at sight. They shoot the ash off each other's cigars—that's the sort they are!"

Bill engulfed an untidy bundle of spaghetti, but said nothing, so I determined to proceed further."

"You see that man over there?"

"Yep."

"See that bulge in his pocket? Know what it is?"

"Flask, Captain?"

"No, it's a gun!

"Now, Bill, just imagine you're a cop; and you are on duty—you are just about to . . .

There was a loud report outside the restaurant.

We both turned.

"What is it?" we asked in excitement.

The restaurant, with all its Greeks, Turks and Italians, was in a turmoil. The League of Nations rushed to the door and looked out.

"Now, Bill," I said, "remember you're a cop. I want you to rush outside and chase this bandit down as many empty streets as you can find, in the dark. If he takes refuge in an empty house, with no lights, just rush in and grapple with him. If he's carrying a machine gun, he'll use it, so be careful."

Suddenly an Armenian rushed back into the restaurant and explained that an automobile tire had exploded. Bill and I recoiled back to our little table in the corner.

In a bottle of Serbian soda water we drank to the health of the American police.

They can have the job; we don't want it!

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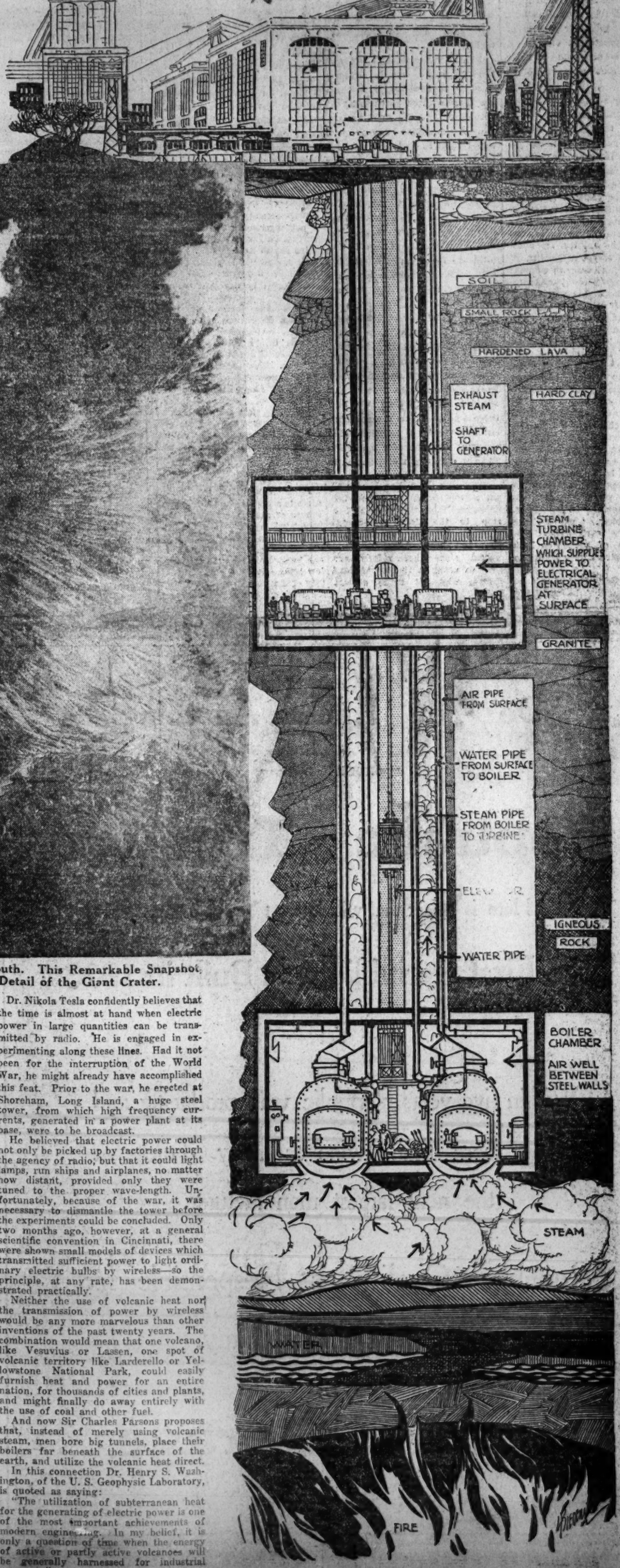
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

How Science Will Steal the Infinite Might of Vesuvius

The Latest Plan Is to Harness the Cruel Volcanic Heat and Pipe It as Fuel and Power from Huge Sunken Tanks

Miss Kathryn McGee, Los Angeles High School Girl, Working on Her Intricate Model of Vesuvius, to Demonstrate How Volcanic Steam Could Be Piped Upward to Operate Power Plants.

First Photo Ever Taken of Vesuvius' Fiery Mouth. This Remarkable Snapshot, Made from an Airplane, Shows Every Detail of the Giant Crater.



A Diagram of the Process by Which Science Plans to Harness Volcanic Heat

HOW a mighty force of destruction through all the ages may soon be harnessed as man's servant for endless constructive energy is here told for the first time.

A plan to obtain fuel and power for the entire world by utilizing volcanic heat has just been made by Sir Charles Parsons, famous British engineer and inventor of the ...n turbine.

The Italians in the neighborhood of Vesuvius and other volcanoes and in volcanic territory at Larderello for some years have been using volcanic steam, piped directly from underground sources, to operate power plants.

The new plan goes much further—and in a radically different direction. Sir Charles wants to use the direct heat, rather than the piped steam. He believes that inexhaustible power can be produced at practically any point on the earth, by constructing immense boilers, to be sunk thousands of feet underground, so that they will get the intense natural heat which lies everywhere, though at different depths, beneath the earth's comparatively thin, cool crust.

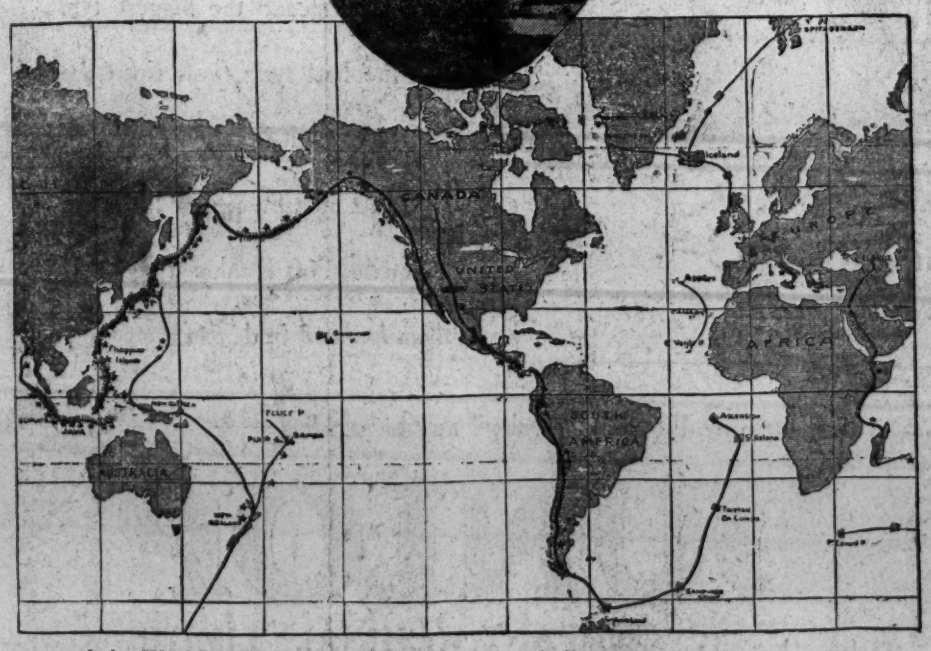
The steam generated by these boilers, in a steadier and more regular flow than that obtained by directly tapping the volcanic steam would be piped upward to huge turbine engines, which in turn would operate electrical plants from which light and power could be distributed by wire—or perhaps by wireless—over many miles of territory.

The first great experiments may be made on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, which is ideally suited for such an undertaking. This great volcano, just across the bay from Naples, is still active—but not dangerous, so far as ordinary human foresight can judge.

In order to put the new plans to a practical test near Vesuvius, it may be necessary to sink the boilers only a few hundred feet beneath the surface. In the event that the experiment is successful, similar undertakings will be essayed at greater depths in the United States and other countries.

The chief volcanic territory in the United States is the line that follows the Western Pacific coast, and at the northern end comes as far inland as the hot springs and geysers of Yellowstone Park. While the only active volcano is Lassen Peak, there are many others beneath which the geologists know lies immense heat, close to the surface.

Below: Yellowstone Park's Newest Geyser, Showing How Earth's Internal Heat Breaks Through Without Mankind's Aid.



Map of the World's Volcanoes. Thick Black Lines Indicate Where Subterranean Heat Is Nearest the Earth's Surface. Stars Point to Active Craters, and Short Lines to the Dormant.

It is estimated that in this territory it would be necessary to bore down less than a mile, and in some instances less than 1,000 feet, to tap heat enough to run all the factories and power plants in the United States.

How far down it would be necessary to go on the eastern coast of the United States to find natural heat sufficient to generate steam in these proposed immense underground boilers, is problematical. But it is believed that intense heat could be found not too far beneath the ground to prove practical in generating power.

If, however, another invention, the wireless transmission of power, is perfected, the big volcanoes of the world, like Vesuvius and Lassen, would in themselves suffice to supply heat and power to the entire globe. Since it could be transmitted anywhere—over mountains, across oceans, and even to ships at sea—the locations of the stations would be unimportant, and the plants would naturally be in the immediate vicinity of the big volcanoes, where it would be necessary to dig only a little distance to tap the inexhaustible heat.

Dr. Nikola Tesla confidently believes that the time is almost at hand when electric power in large quantities can be transmitted by radio. He is engaged in experimenting along these lines. Had it not been for the interruption of the World War, he might already have accomplished this feat. Prior to the war, he erected at Shoreham, Long Island, a huge steel tower, from which high frequency currents, generated in a power plant at its base, were to be broadcast.

He believed that electric power could not only be picked up by factories through the agency of radio, but that it could light lamps, run ships and airplanes, no matter how distant, provided only they were tuned to the proper wave-length. Unfortunately, because of the war, it was necessary to dismantle the tower before the experiments could be concluded. Only two months ago, however, at a general scientific convention in Cincinnati, there were shown small models of devices which transmitted sufficient power to light ordinary electric bulbs by wireless—so the principle, at any rate, has been demonstrated practically.

Neither the use of volcanic heat nor the transmission of power by wireless would be any more marvelous than other inventions of the past twenty years. The combination would mean that one volcano, like Vesuvius or Lassen, one spot of volcanic territory like Larderello or Yellowstone National Park, could easily furnish heat and power for an entire nation, for thousands of cities and plants, and might finally do away entirely with the use of coal and other fuel.

And now Sir Charles Parsons proposes that, instead of merely using volcanic steam, men bore big tunnels, place their boilers far beneath the surface of the earth, and utilize the volcanic heat direct.

In this connection Dr. Henry S. Washington, of the U. S. Geophysic Laboratory, is quoted as saying:

"The utilization of subterranean heat for the generating of electric power is one of the most important achievements of modern engineering. In my belief, it is only a question of time when the energy of active or partly active volcanoes will be generally harnessed for industrial purposes."

Why Dont The Police Squelch The Horn-Blowing Idiots?

By Wesla

There are many people in this town, particularly those who live in the central district, who would like to know if there is any good reason why a start shouldn't be made toward squelching what they honestly believe to be the biggest nuisance in Shanghai, namely, the horn blowing chauffeurs.

In no other city in the world would chauffeurs be permitted to create the constant day and night din of which they are the authors here; and to their scores of nervously prostrated victims it seems that nothing could be more reasonable than they should be muffled.

Practically all of the downtown business buildings have apartments in their upper stories. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of people have their homes in these apartments, and there isn't a one of these homes in which life at some time or other is not made absolutely hideous by the nerve racking blasts perpetuated by the idiots whose peanut brains can conceive of no use for an automobile horn except to blow it.

In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, absolutely without exaggeration, the horn blowing is unnecessary. If anyone doubts this let him stand in a window above the street and watch the motorcars passing below.

Time and time again he will see the horns blown when there is absolutely nobody ahead, or even threatening to get ahead. Frequently, at night, from an upper window of the Navy Y.M.C.A. or the Ward building on Szechuen Road I have watched motorcars in the streets below, and have seen them proceed along the street in both directions, with horns blowing and tooting and screeching when there was absolutely nobody in the street except, perhaps, a ricsha coolie dozing by the curb. This, too, when scores of people on both sides of the street were trying to sleep.

This is a thing that should be stopped. Shanghai has a highly paid police department, with highly paid foreign supervision. Why in the name of common sense, it may be asked, will these highly paid police permit such a wholly unnecessary and wholly unmitigated nuisance?

If Maestro Paci should ask for a permit to take his band out nightly for a parade through the streets, for no other purpose than to make an unnecessary noise, he would be laughed at. And yet that is what these chauffeurs do, day after day and night after night.

In the cities of America and England it is a criminal offense to make an unnecessary noise; a law that is aimed particularly at chauffeurs. And it is a proper law, too. A chauffeur has no more moral right to toot his horn unnecessary under my window while I am trying to sleep than I have to beat a dishpan under yours while your w.k. raveled sleeve of care is being knitted up.

One can hardly escape the conviction that the doctors in this town are in an unholy combine with the chauffeurs to drive everybody into nervous prostration.

Some otherwise sensible men, including foreigners, harp on the old gag that this is a hard town to drive in and that horn blowing is necessary. Stuff and nonsense! There isn't an easier town in the world to drive in than this, and those who speak to the contrary either never drove anywhere else or else they are raw amateurs when it comes to manipulating a motor wheel.

Some day the police here will put a stop to this horn blowing nuisance. Also they will put a stop to the sale of motor boat sirens to be used as automobile warning signals.

And since these reforms are sure to come in the not distant future, why not make a start now?

South America Using Large Number Of Cars

BY CAPT VICTOR BEVERIDGE

I am writing this on board the good ship "Southern Cross" of the Munson Line, headed for the equator and South America. One of the objects of my journey is to act as unofficial ambassador for the American Automobile Chamber of Commerce's forthcoming International Roads Conference to be held in Detroit, one of the most important steps ever taken to foster the motor movement in these countries.

Rio de Janeiro with its wonderful harbor and its sentinel Sugar Loaf is fading into the haze of that short twilight of the tropics and already the end of our long six thousand mile voyage is drawing near. Last night I had the unique honour, for a landsman, of presiding, in the Captain's absence, at the gala dinner. Captain Fels was kept on the bridge all evening through his sense of responsibility and I am afraid I made but a poor substitute for his general personality. I felt somewhat at a disadvantage as an American ex-under-Secretary of the Interior was a passenger and he delivered an oration on Lincoln. If my periods were not so finished as his my old drill square voice carried to every corner of the big low saloon which was more than he could do.

To see the dozens of Dodge, Hudson, Essex, Studebaker and Packard cars unloaded at Rio and Santos brings home very vividly the splendid outlet which South America offers to the American motor industry, though in comparison with the huge domestic demand it may not seem imposing. I spent some time ashore both at Rio and Santos but as I am making an extended stay at both places on my way home, I shall not anticipate my motoring experiences there.

From Montevideo to Buenos Aires is a nights run up the muddy waters of the river Plata, which translated means the "Silver River." I can imagine nothing less like silver than this brown stream, one hundred miles wide, along the low lying south bank of which the City of Buenos Aires stretches out its industrial activities, great meat packing and refrigerating plants through which thousands of cattle pass each day. Late in the afternoon the Southern Cross drew alongside the landing dock and so ended the first part of my adventure.

Buenos Aires is a delightful city but its narrow streets make motoring none too pleasant. The famous Avenida de Mayo is one of the few really wide streets; but for the rest, they are appallingly narrow and the side walks are scarcely able to accommodate two persons side by side. One is always being tempted to step off into the roadway to allow others to pass but the endless stream of taxi cars and tramways make that too dangerous a courtesy. My first shock came when I asked a friend to drive me out into the country in his car. "It can't be done," he remarked with an air of finality. "Can't be what", I queried, "Isn't there any country?" Then he explained the trouble was that there were no roads into the country. This seemingly impossible situation proved to be a simple statement of fact, if one eliminates the apology for a highway which runs to La Plata and definitely ends there. It seems almost incredible, this state of affairs, but that is just what it is. When one seeks enlightenment various excuses are made. The commonest one is that there are no available road making materials. For hundreds of miles one may travel in the Argentine without seeing a stone the size of your hand. Another reason given is that each individual state of the republic is its own road authority and there is not inducement for them to carry out any comprehensive national schemes.

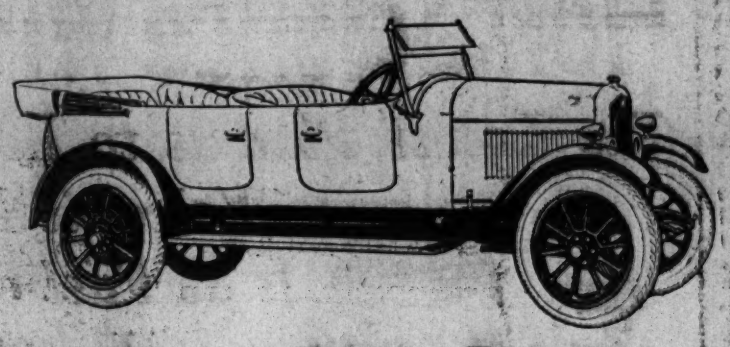
One result of this roadless condition is people who could afford to own a car do not do so but hire a taxi whenever they require a car. The taxis are just ordinary touring cars with no outward sign to indicate their being for hire beyond the red license plate which one is apt to overlook. This creates an odd situation in certain towns where one make is largely used in public service. In Buenos Aires Buick is so largely used for hire that to drive one in town is a weariness to the flesh if you are alone for every-one promptly [begins] and frequently make [un]tary remarks when you [are] oblivious to their exci[te]ures.

The motor car plays a great part in the carnival festivities which precede Lent. I have seen many festivals in many countries but I think the carnival in Buenos Aires beats them all for life and color. For three or four nights the scene on the Avenida de Mayo simply beggared descriptions. This fine avenue was decorated with hundreds of immense butterflies outlined in myriad coloured electric lights. The center of the roadway was filled with stands in which beautiful ladies, clad in brilliant fancy costumes, yet hiding their identities behind masks, pelted the passing cars with whirling paper serpentines.

In the p[a]rade motor cars on parade thousa[nds] other equally pretty senorit[as] so, in gala costume, [ret]urned the volleys of serpentines both [fr]om the central tribunes and [fr]om the side walks, which were packed solid with the entire population of the city. Oh! those poor overloaded cars! The favorite seat was on the folded hoods, this position was the best for showing off the gorgeous costumes, also it supplies three extra seats! Some idea of the crush of cars may be gathered from the fact that it took over an hour to negotiate the two miles of the parade. As for the cars they were simply snowed under by the mass of colored paper thrown by the crowds.

The taxi cars on the streets of Buenos Aires are a motley crowd. I think you could see examples of any make and type that have been built since motoring began. You open your eyes at the sight of a Packard twenty years old chugging along beside a Mors or a Clement of equally patriarchal age. The reason why of these veterans is simply that they were originally in private service, which means a turn out once a week or so and after years of this easy service they were sold in fine condition as secondhand and so at last are being really used and when one remembers the fine workmanship on these pioneer machines it is not to be wondered at that they still carry on. But no longer is Europe supplying the markets of [Buenos] Aires now, the new machines now bear American name plates.

I was amused one day to see a car come down Florida with a Buick name plate on the radiator. For a moment I thought it might be some pre-historic product of that firm but a second glance revealed the fact that it was a Ford! I asked a friend what was the big idea and he informed me [that] Buick now were passing Fords as Taxis and insisting on hiring something better. The Ford drivers are thus finding difficulty in picking up fares at the slack periods of the day and hence are trying to disguise themselves in this way. I actually saw one Ford with a Hispano Suiza name on its radiator.



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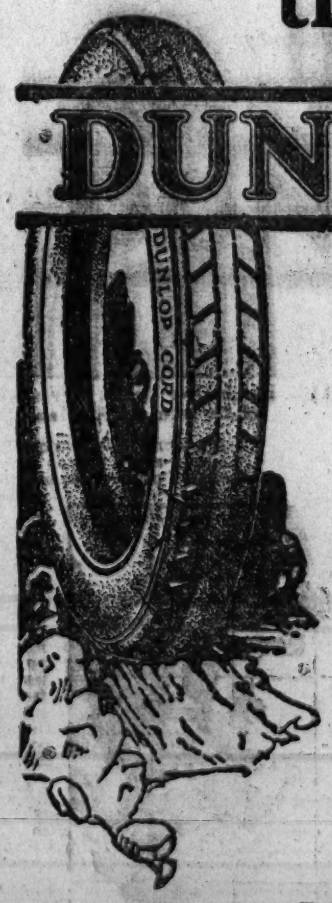

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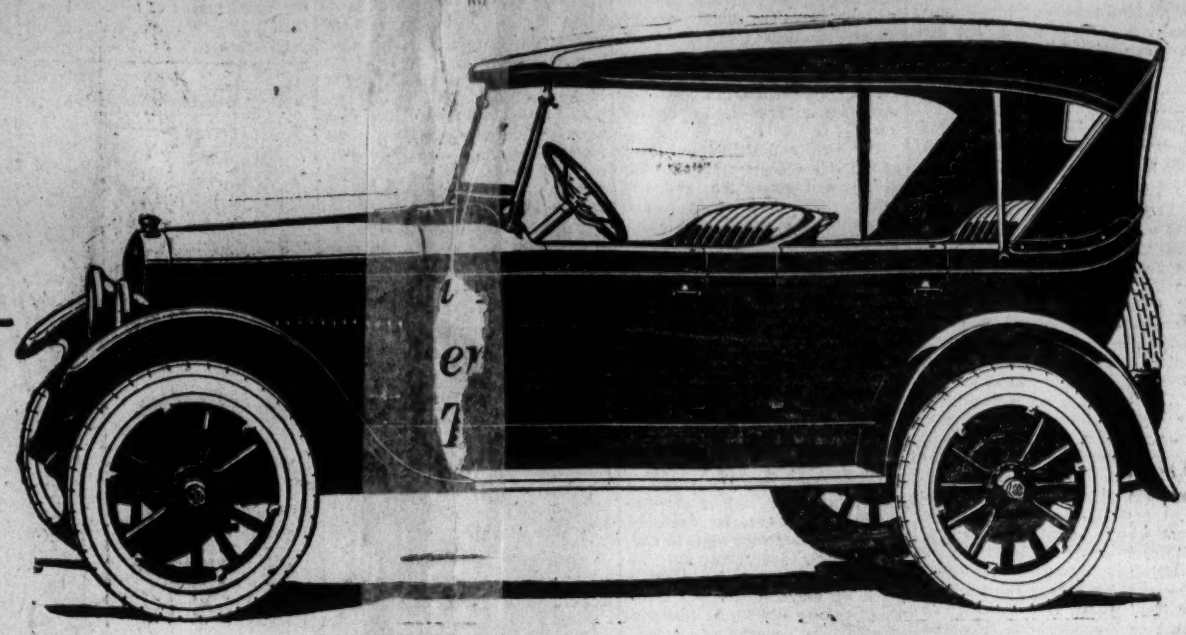

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General Motors Company In Letter To Honigsberg Co, Explains 4-Wheel Brakes

T. Note.—In a letter to H. S. Honigsberg and Co., China distributors of the Buick Car, the General Motors Export Company, of New York, explains in more detail than has yet been offered the exact reasons of the Buick Company for adopting four wheel brakes, and also the exact working of these brakes. Four wheel brakes are being widely adopted by car manufacturers in America; which fact makes the points brought out in the letter of more than usual interest. The letter follows.

We believe that it is important that you understand fully the reasons for the adoption of the four-wheel braking system on the Buick 1924 cars. At the present time, a number of manufacturers have adopted four-wheel brakes for various reasons and a great many claims of varying merit are made. Due to lack of general familiarity with the advantages and purposes of the four-wheel braking system, we believe that a considerable misunderstanding on the part of the public can result from unwarranted claims or statements not thoroughly in accord with the general purpose or reason for the adoption of this design.

We believe that it is very important that your sales and service organisation become thoroughly familiar with the type of braking system used on the 1924 Buick cars and in presenting this system to the public be guided by the reasons for adoption of these brakes by the Buick Motor Company. The primary reason for the adoption of the four-wheel braking system was that an added margin of safety is thus placed at the disposal of the operator of the car. This added margin of safety is of value because of congested traffic conditions and because of the fact that in a number of territories the average rate of speed is high, thus requiring a correspondingly greater amount of braking power. It is important at this point, however, to emphasise the fact that because of the greater braking power now available on Buick cars, we should not encourage owners to attempt unusual driving performance but to consider that the four-wheel braking system makes available a greater amount of braking power in an emergency.

Another important reason for the adoption of the four-wheel braking system is to eliminate skidding. Because of the fact that the braking effort is applied on all four wheels, the tendency of the rear wheels to skid when locked on greasy pavements is eliminated. By braking on all four wheels, the tendency to skid is eliminated and in the event that the wheels are locked whatever the condition of the road surface the car will continue in a straight line.

The use of brakes on all four wheels also results in a longer life of the brake lining and also increases very materially the period of operation before readjustments of the brakes are necessary. This is brought about by the fact that the area of the brake lining is doubled, that in itself producing twice the life of the lining.

In addition, during the average application of brakes, less than half the strain is imposed upon any lining, thus tending to increase the length of service. In addition to these advantages, the quality of brake lining used on the present series of cars is vastly improved and it is an extremely slow wearing material.

In the development of the present braking system, extensive study for several years has been made of various types of four-wheel braking systems in use throughout the world. At the same time actual installations on Buick cars were made of all the various braking systems developed at that time, and during this study Buick engineers became thoroughly familiar with all the difficulties that are inherent in systems that have already been developed. On the basis of this information, after such careful experimental work they were able to design and perfect the present system.

After this study the Buick engineers decided that the mechanical type of brake operation was the only one suitable for use on Buick cars. It is equally effective under all climatic and seasonal conditions and requires a minimum amount of time for lubrication and adjustment. With the present system as used on Buick cars, in the event that one or more pull rods break the remaining brakes are still effective and the car can be brought to a stop. An equalising bar only between the front and rear wheel brakes is used. The purpose of this equalising bar is to distribute the braking effort between the front and rear brakes in the proper proportion.

The center point type of steering was adopted to eliminate any tendency of the front wheels to be deflected because of the resistance of the road surface or because of the brake action. If the king bolt is parallel to the plane of the wheel, a considerable movement is produced by either of the two forces mentioned tending to deflect the wheels from their normal plane of rotation. To eliminate this possibility the king bolt is tilted at an angle of 7½ degrees with center line of the wheel. This reduces the leverage of the wheels about the king bolt from 2 1/16" to 13/16" which makes this factor practically negligible. The center point type of steering is also not subject to the tendency of wheel wobble.

The external contracting type of brakes were adopted because the years of experience with the use of brakes on the rear wheels have fully convinced us that this is the most serviceable and satisfactory type of brake. It is easily adjusted and when brakes are applied for a considerable period, the tendency is for the brake power to increase rather than decrease, inasmuch as the tendency of the brake drum is to expand under such conditions. It is also possible with the external contracting type of brake band to ensure positive braking action when the car is moving backward. You will note that due to the arrangement of the pivot, a ¾ wrapping action is produced on the six cylinder cars when the car is moving forward and a ¼ wrapping action when moving backward. On the four cylinder model, we have a 2/3 wrapping effect when the car is moving forward and 1/3 wrapping effect when the car is moving backward. In addition to these features, the brake bands are interchangeable in front and rear on both the four and six cylinder cars.

You will note that directly behind the rear shackle of the front spring on both the four and six cylinder cars are lugs to prevent the shifting of the axle in relation to the frame in the event the main leaf or shackle bolt breaks. This prevents any tendency of the front axle to move out of its normal position in relation to the frame and prevents the possibility of engagement of one or more of the brakes because of this movement.

Due to the wrapping action of the external band a torque reaction is produced in the front axle assembly by the application of the brakes. This reaction is absorbed by the front spring and as the brake effect increases, this reaction becomes more prominent and produces a greater deflection of the spring. This reduces the possibility of locking the front wheels. We would also call to your attention that the normal distribution of the braking effort between the front and rear wheels of the cars as they are shipped from the factory is that 40 percent of the brake effect is on the front wheels and 60 percent on the rear wheels. This proportion can be varied by adjustment.

In addition, a positive releasing action of the outside front wheel, when the brakes are applied and the car is changing direction, is provided. You will note that the universal joint pin lies in a slightly different plane from that of the king bolt. As a result, when the wheel is rotated about the king bolt, a positive releasing action on the braking mechanism of the outside front wheel is produced. This is accompanied at the same time by an increase in the brake action on the inside front wheel. It may be difficult to visualise this action without actual examination of the front axle assembly with the brakes applied and the wheels turned. However, this action can readily be demonstrated to owners on cars, particularly if the front axle is raised from the floor enough to permit easy turning of the wheels. This positive release is provided to eliminate possibility of skidding when turning.

Probably one of the most general faults of brake systems devised up to the present time has been their failure to operate effectively when the linings were wet or covered with oil.

In perfecting the four-wheel brake mechanism, considerable attention was paid to the possible effect of water on the brake lining. Experiments and tests were made with cars equipped with water tanks so that a stream of water was constantly pouring on the brakes for a long period. With the present brake construction and brake lining material, we can positively state that the braking effect with the brake lining operating under water is greater than that of the previous two wheel brake system used when operating under the most favorable conditions. We believe that this characteristic is of great importance and adds materially to the value and efficiency of the present brakes.

Not only was the effect of water and oil on the brake lining carefully studied, but special efforts were made to secure a brake lining not readily burnt out by long and continued application of the brakes and one with as low a wear factor as possible to ensure not only long life but to eliminate any necessity for frequent adjustment of the brake bands. Our experience with a Hycoe lining as used on the latter part of the 1923 cars has been very satisfactory. However, it was felt that a higher grade lining should be obtained if possible for use on the new cars. Experiments continuing over many months were conducted by the Buick factory and by the Manhattan Rubber Company, manufacturers of Hycoe lining, and a new brake lining has been developed for use on the Buick cars. This new lining is a folded lining, impregnated on both sides, and is vulcanised under a 700 lbs. per square inch pressure. The impregnation used consists of only 5 percent rubber and is not affected by extreme conditions of temperature. The brakes have been operated continuously with the drums red hot and still the brake efficiency was maintained.

At the time the new brake system was installed, it was realised that greater stresses would be set up in the front axle, wheels, frame, and tie rods. As a result, all of these parts have been made considerably heavier. You will note that the wheel spokes have larger dimensions, that the axle I-beam has been increased in size, that the frame is heavier and stiffer and reinforced by additional cross members. We also call your special attention to the fact that the tie rod is now made of tubular construction and does not depend upon springs to keep the front wheels in proper alignment with each other. The ball cup type of adjustment is used for this purpose. To change the tram of the front wheel, it is necessary to insert or remove shims from the back of the ball cup located in the tie rod. No springs are used, as it was believed that the additional stresses set up could produce considerable variation in wheel alignment if the old construction were followed.

Automotive Equipment Show

More than 60 exhibitors to date have reserved space to the amount of 10,000 square feet for the Automotive Maintenance Equipment Show to be held in Detroit, May 19-23, 1924. The event will show in action the various kinds of machinery manufactured for motor vehicle repair work. The show is held under the auspices of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association, Service Equipment Associates, Society of Automotive Engineers, the National Automobile Dealers' Association and the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The Glory Of Motion And The Automobile

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

As the Spring opens, on every fair Sunday and holiday I see from my window, in the suburbs of New York, multiplying streams of automobiles pouring countryward. One imagines the mighty city depopulating itself—and so it is, temporarily. It sends out every hour, on cushioned wheels, behind purring motors, enough people to make up a good-sized "country city."

The faces and attitudes of many of the riders express plainly their delight and joy in the glory of motion. But the auto is a psychological analyst. It distinguishes between the timid and the bold, the thoughtless and the heedful, the takers of chances and the masters of chance.

"The glory of motion" is one of Thomas De Quincey's phrases though it suggests itself instantly to all who are carried along swiftly, with a subdued sense of underlying danger. The psychological reaction of rapid physical movement is a universal phenomenon. As a fast revolving paper disk becomes a buzz-saw that will cut wood, so the rush of a speeding automobile hardens, fixes and sharpens the driver's mind and, to an extent, the minds of all who go with him. A peculiar sense of independence of extraneous things arises and this constitutes the glory of motion. When it becomes excessive or is unregulated, it gives rise to the "speed-demon."

The immense mental influence of pure velocity is demonstrated by the fact, which may be observed on any auto trip, that many riders find far more pleasure in the speed with which they are carried through a landscape than in those elements of rural beauty and picturesqueness that attract the attention of pedestrians, and of others who have time to notice and appreciate details. This is not, in itself, a thing to be blamed, for the pleasure that swift motion gives is undoubtedly of a high and elevating character. Like the sight of the starry heavens, it cuts off the shackles of the mind and lifts it out of the rut of commonplace impressions. It furnishes a new enjoyment which is all the more delightful because it is not measurable by the standards of ordinary pleasures, and cannot easily be analysed or described.

The automobile has carried the glory of motion to its highest power for the mass of mankind. The joy of aeroplaning, for aught that I know, may have a still higher exponent, but it will be some time before the tens of millions who now skim, with the speed of birds over thousands of miles of country roads, can mount to cloud-level with the sky pilots.

It is curious to trace the development of the reign of velocity in human psychology, and to see how sudden its latest accent has been. When De Quincy wrote his masterpiece, the English mail coach furnished the most notable and startling example of the glory of motion. For thousands of years before there had been nothing superior to that. The Roman chariots were all horse-drawn. De Quincey mentions as one of the elements of the glory of motion, experienced by the rider on a mail coach, "the animal beauty and power so often displayed in the class of horses selected for this mail service." But far more powerful, because more mysterious, is the influence over the mind exercised by the softly purring motor, with its polished unanimal-like body, developing the force of forty horses, and outstripping at need the "iron-horse" itself.

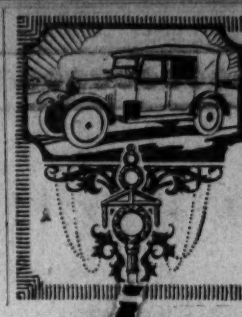
Predicts Advances In Motor Car Design

"The motor car of the future will be air-cooled—direct air-cooled", said Vice-President F. E. Moskovics of the Franklin Automobile Company in a recent address to Franklin dealers at the annual spring convention at Syracuse.

"I am going to make this prediction. The next five years will show more technical advancement in the art of motor car design than the past seven years have shown and this advancement will be largely along lines of introducing aircooling. For only the introduction of direct air-cooling will permit the reduction of useless weight and the attainment of flexibility in construction. Both of these elements are fundamental to comfort, long life, safety, easy handling and economy for a motor car.

"The conviction has been steadily growing among automotive engineers in this country that the extra step in the cooling process, the use of water, will universally be eliminated. The automobile laboratories of the country are crowded with air-cooled motors, already worked out to the production stage.

"You do not have to take my word for this. Read any of the technical journals, proceedings of the Society of Automotive Engineers and note the time and space that are being given to discussion of the air-cooled motor. Several large manufacturers have already spent millions of dollars in the development of air-cooled motors."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Standard
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A car of world wide repute. Its reliability is a guarantee of good service under all conditions.
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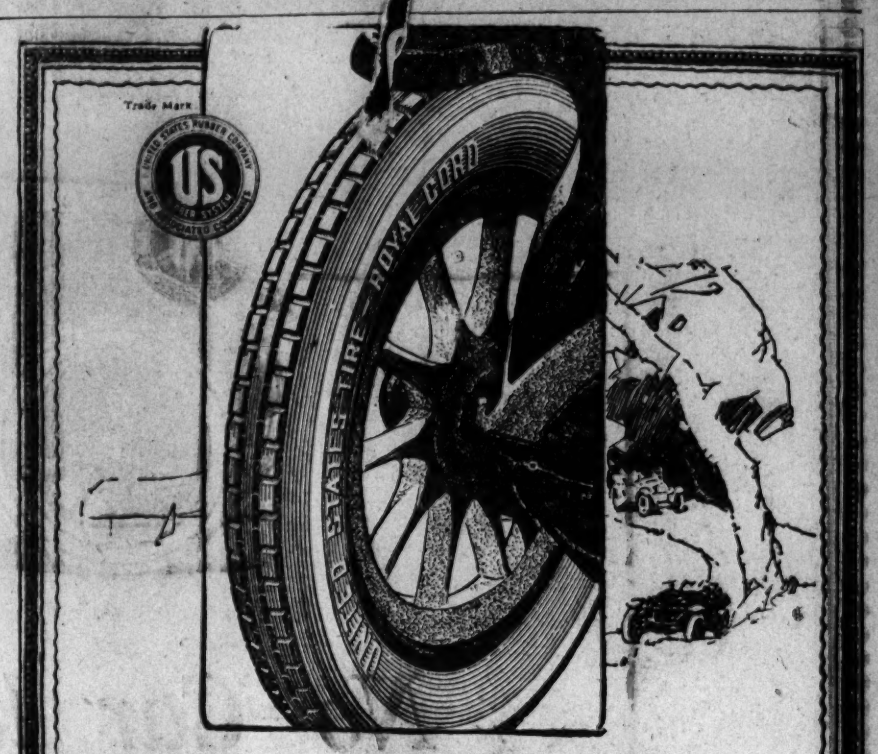
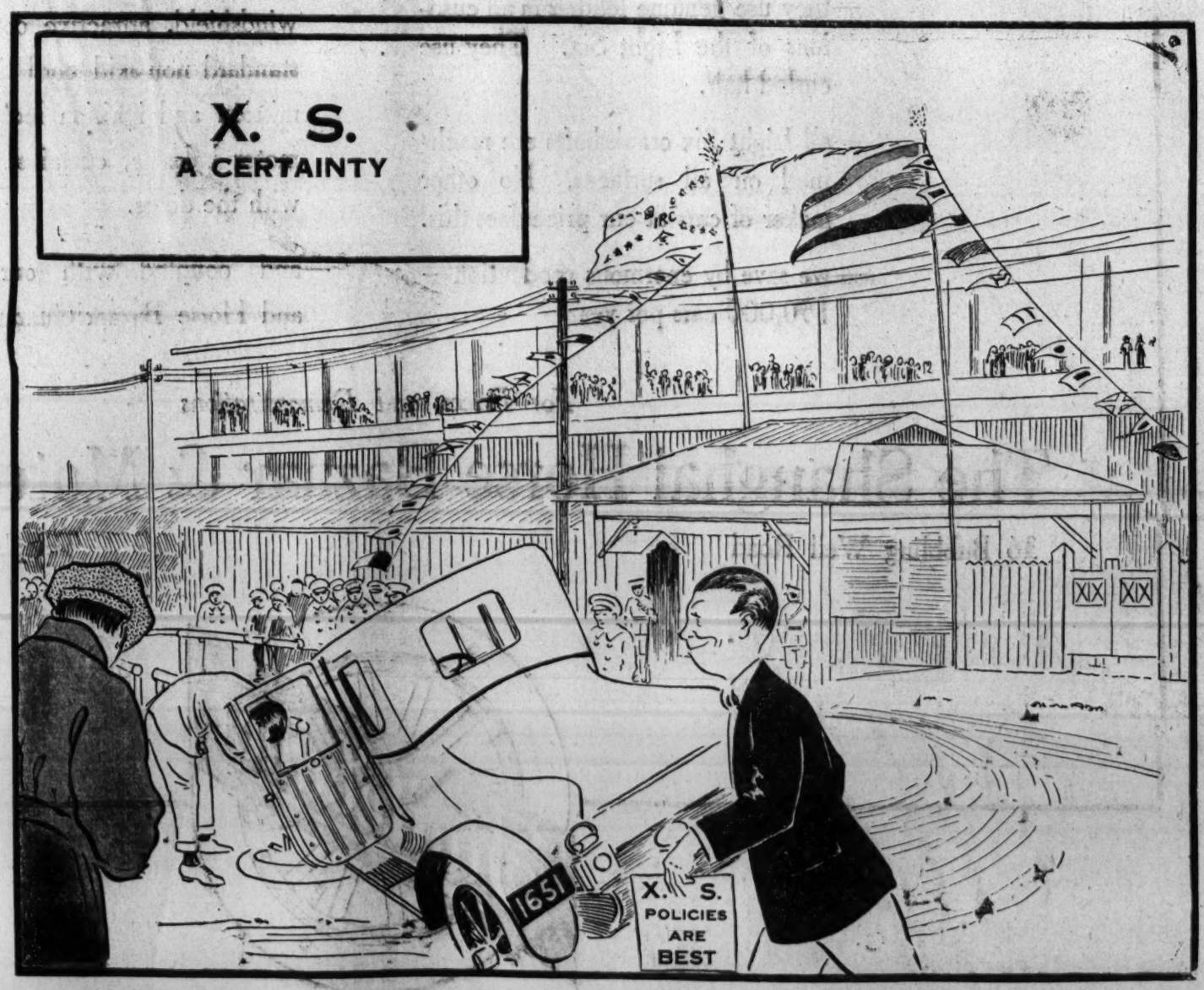


Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.
United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.
Royal Cord
A United States Tire



U. S. Government Making Study Of Motor Traffic

Connecticut Survey By Public Roads Bureau Discloses That Truck Business Is Loosely Organised

New York, Apr. 25.—Probably the most comprehensive survey of highway transportation facilities and possibilities was that recently made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, in conjunction with the Connecticut Highway Commission. It embraced a thorough study of the motor truck and passenger car traffic on Connecticut roads. The survey continued for one year and was finished last September.

The report by J. Gordon McKay, Highway Economist of the United States Public Roads Bureau, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. During the first three months records were made of 40,613 motor trucks and during five months of 175,348 passenger cars. Of the passenger car traffic it was ascertained that 35 percent was for business and 65 percent for pleasure. The business traffic averaged 1.7 passengers per car and the non-business traffic 3 passengers per car with an average trip mileage of 29.7 miles for the business and 55.5 miles for the non business traffic.

Attention is called to the re-emergence of the highway as a factor in the transportation of goods and individuals. The solution of the various highway transportation problems depends upon the development of a sufficient volume of similar data in typical sections of the country to provide an authentic basis for analysis, discussion, and an intelligent formation and appraisal of governmental policies.

"The history of the modern highway," says the report, "is so brief and its growth has been so rapid that there is an amazingly meagre body of authentic evidence from which we can measure its economic sphere of operation as a correlated part of our transportation system.

"The increase in the costs of highway construction and maintenance, due largely to the increasing volume of traffic, coupled with the difficulty of raising highway revenue to cover these costs, has directed the attention of State Legislatures to the highway transportation of freight and passengers, resulting in an increase of regulatory measures affecting highway transportation.

"The rapid development of motor transport organisations engaged in the transportation of freight during the war period of rail congestion was the real beginning of intercity trucking. This recent expansion of highway freight transportation has directed the attention of the railroad operators to this new, so-called competitor."

RAILROADS AND MOTOR TRUCKS

On this much-discussed question of the relation of the railroad to the motor truck mention is made of the fact that the enthusiastic promoter of intercity transportation of freight by motor truck insists that the motor truck will relieve the rail lines of an unprofitable short haul of less than carload freight and reduce operating and terminal charges.

To this the clear reply is made that the terminal problem is confined to a limited number of cities and is not applicable to the country as a whole. The rail terminal freight costs of New York City are the exception rather than the rule. The elimination of the less-than-carload freight transportation in the short-haul rail zone may be desirable, but it will not necessarily reduce the fixed and operating expenses of rail freight stations already in existence as long as industries in the tributary area continue to originate rail carload freight, and passenger, express and mail service must be maintained.

It was shown that the peak of Connecticut highway traffic is in October and the minimum is in February, when motor-truck transportation is 40 percent, and passenger traffic is 70 percent, lower than in October.

Motor-truck transportation on secondary highways decreased more rapidly than on the New York City-Springfield (Mass). route, the main interestate highway through Connecticut. The decline of motor-truck transportation during the Winter months indicates a lack of reliable service, which is one of the essentials to the stability of any type of transportation.

The survey showed that 29.6 percent of the trucks operated over the highways of the State were loaded in excess of their rated capacity, but this represented a considerable improvement over the condition observed in 1921, a fact that is attributed to the enforcement of traffic laws.

This overloading was found in all makes and capacities although the half to one-and-a-half ton and five-and-a-half to seven-and-a-half ton trucks were not overloaded as regularly as the two to five ton group. The small percentage of overloads of six-and-a-half to seven-and-a-half ton vehicles is partly due to the 25,000-pound maximum gross load limit in Connecticut.

PNEUMATIC TIRE USE

"The average mileage of pneumatic tired truck," says the report, "exceeds the average mileage of solid-tired trucks of all capacities except the half to one-and-half ton group. The five to seven-and-a-half ton pneumatic-tired truck mileage is 107.8 miles, while that of the solid-tired trucks of the same capacity group is 61.4 miles. Although the pneumatic-tired mileage exceeds the solid-tired truck mileage except in the half to one-and-a-half ton group, the average net load per vehicle of solid-tired trucks in each capacity class exceeds the average net load of pneumatic-tired vehicles. This is explained by the fact that the present tendency is to use pneumatic-tired trucks for rapid delivery over long distances, transporting commodities of relatively high value and low weight. This type of transportation service is economically justifiable and will remain a permanent part of our transportation system."

The survey revealed the fact that the bulk of motor truck shipments is a noncompetitive short-haul tansportation, and with improvement in rail service it is believed that a considerable portion of the long-haul truck freight will be shipped by rail.

BUSINESS LOOSELY ORGANISED

"Motor trucking at present is loosely organised" adds the report, "keenly competitive, operating largely on a contract basis with rapid fluctuation in rates and with a gradual development of larger motor-trucking companies which will ultimately insure stability of service and rates. A difficult problem is met in applying the principle of Government regulation of common carriers to motor-truck companies engaged in the transportation of freight in New England. At the present time approximately 75 percent of the motortruck tonnage is transported under contract agreements between the shippers and motor-truck operators.

"These contracts fix the rate per hundred pounds of freight for definite periods, and the rates may vary for each individual shipper. The regulation by governmental agencies of motor-truck transportation of freight under agreements of this nature may be open to doubt. This question, however, has not been finally passed upon by the courts and until it is so decided there can be no authoritative determination of it. Motor-trucks operating companies are compelled to operate largely under the contract system on account of the destructive competition of competing motor-truck companies.

CONTRACT SYSTEM BAD

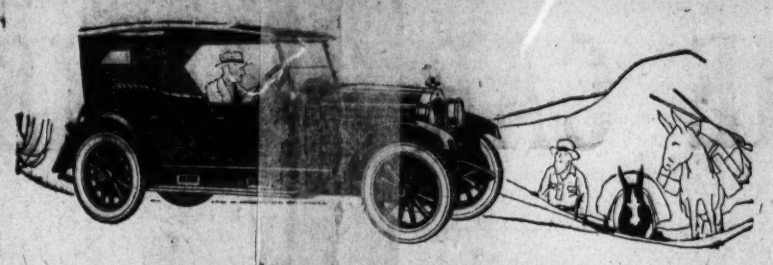
"While [illegible] probable that with the development of government regulation of motor-truck transportation with the resulting stabilization of motor-truck rates [illegible] publication of rates [illegible] of motor-trucking companies now operating in New England will discontinue the contract system. Motor-truck operators would welcome reasonable regulation which will insure stability of rates and eliminate the 'cut-throat' competition which now prevails."

The improvement of rail service in New England, particularly beyond the thirty-mile haul, has resulted in a decrease in the use of motor-truck transportation in the long haul, except for a few specialised commodities in which trade considerations or the nature of the commodities make it desirable to use motor-truck transportation.

The report is replete with valuable facts for students of highway transportation as well as operators of motor-truck fleets. It represents practically a pioneer attempt to determine fundamental facts. The method, it is stated, will be improved as more researches of a similar nature are undertaken, yet at the present time it is producing essential facts necessary to a critical analysis of highway transportation.

The Connecticut survey was the most intensive and carefully planned census of highway traffic ever attempted, and it was entered into with the conviction that a large volume of highway transportation facts was a prerequisite to the solution of many of the problems of highway construction and maintenance and highway transportation.

WILLYS-KNIGHT



A Sound Investment

Your money is wisely placed in the Willys-Knight. It will return you tremendous mileage at very low cost per mile. Your stops for fuel will be pleasantly infrequent—many owners get 25 miles to the Imperial gallon of gasoline. And it is not uncommon for a Willys-Knight to travel 50,000 miles without a single engine adjustment.

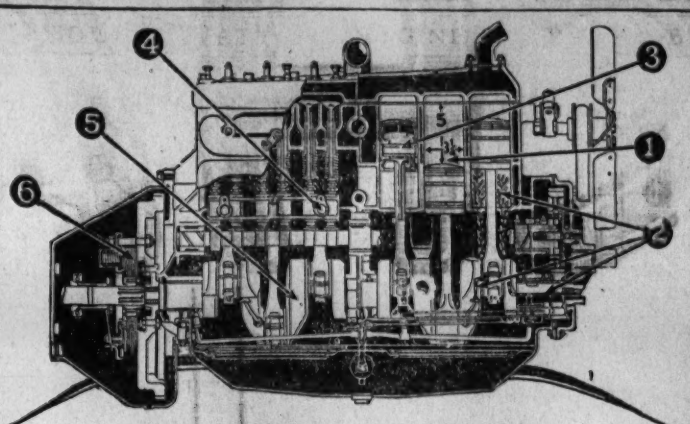
5-pass. Touring *5-pass. Sedan*
3-pass. Roadster *7-pass. Sedan*
7-pass. Touring *5-pass. Coupe-Sedan*

The Central Garage

9 Hongkong Road Shanghai

THE ENGINE IMPROVES WITH USE

THE FAMOUS JEWETT SIX ENGINE — PAIGE BUILT



THE SECRET OF POWER

HEREWITH is displayed the secret of the enormous power of the Jewett six-cylinder motor car. It is worthy of careful consideration. Ponder well on this exceptional engine. The engine that has been first in hundreds of hill-climbing events. The engine that accelerates on top gear from 5 to 25 miles an hour in 7 seconds. The engine that is the smoothest to start and the first to get away. 110,000 Jewett motor cars with this engine have proved its worth.

1. Extraordinary cylinder construction produce amazing power. The 3¼-inch bore and 5-inch stroke, give the Jewett engine a positive piston displacement of 249 cubic inches. Piston displacement determines power. Just contemplate what this means for a motor car of even greater cost than the Jewett.

2. Forced pressure oiling: The Jewett Six has a high pressure, hollow crankshaft system that forces two gallons of oil per minute through all main and connecting rod bearings. Whether driving at top or low speed, oil is continuously forced through at 20 to 40 pounds pressure.

3. Extra large wrist pins: Wrist pins are hidden, but vital to an engine's operation. The power blow of each explosion is transmitted through the wrist pin to each piston. Jewett wrist pins are approximately twice the size in diameter of the wrist pins of other cars in the same class. The extra strength of Jewett's wrist pins contributes to long motor life.

4. Oil-bathed valve-gear: The oil sprayed by the high pressure system reaches the crankshaft and push rods of the Jewett valve assembly—quiet operation the result. Valve springs are made of expensive electric furnace vanadium steel of great tensile strength. The entire valve assembly is easily accessible.

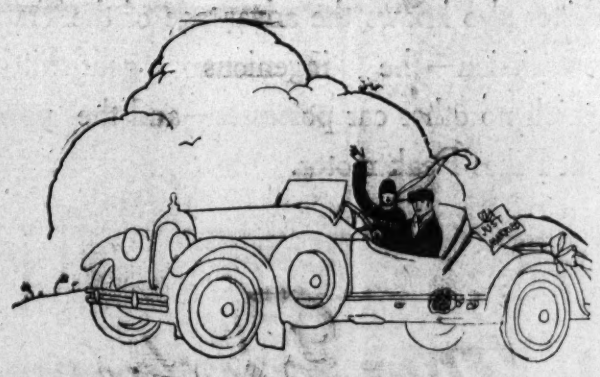
5. Eighty-three pound crankshaft: A heavy shaft—much heavier than is used in comparable cars. Jewett engineering standards require a crankshaft material that tests to an elastic limit of 70,000 pounds per square inch. Jewett's crankshaft compares point by point with those in far more costly cars.

6. Easy acting clutch: With the new Paige-type clutch, however fast you lift your foot, you can neither stall the engine nor jerk the car. The reason? A light-weight driven clutch member, weighing less than 3½ pounds, has one-third the usual weight, and with one-third the momentum, quickly adjusts itself to speed changes. It engages smoothly and releases under the gentlest foot pressure.

After we sell—WE SERVE Mark L. Moody Inc. Phone C. 2283

Corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road

JEWETT
A Thrifty Six Built by Paige



No Blind Man's Bluff
When You Buy Auto Castle Used Cars.

Every car is as good as new and moreover saves its Buyer half the cost of a new car.

Here are the cars we offer:—

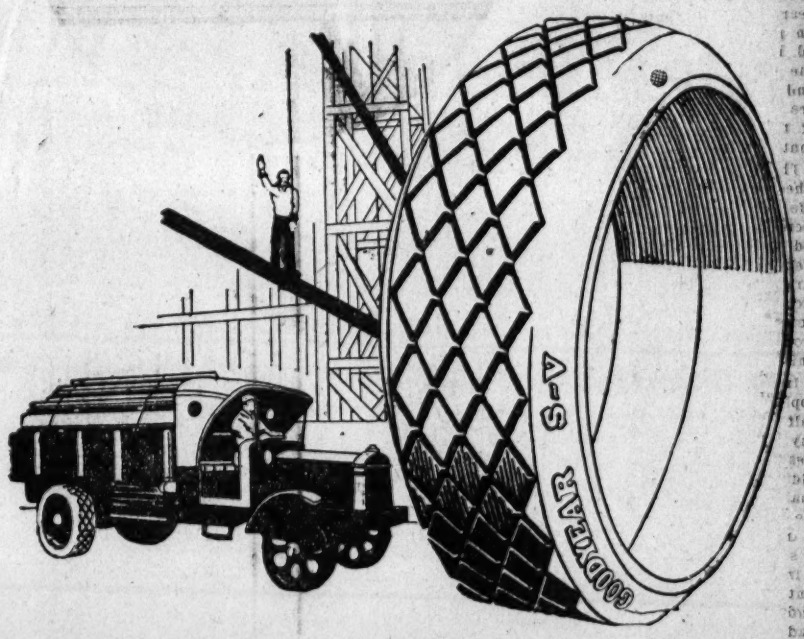
TOURING CARS		
Morris-Oxford	5 Seater	(model 1923)
Austin	5 „	(model 1922)
Citroen 10 HP	5 „	(model 1923)
De Dion	5 „	(model 1922)
Dodge	5 „	(model 1923)
Hupmobile	5 „	(latest model)
Buick 4	5 „	(done 4200 miles)
Essex	5 „	(model 1923)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)
Studebaker	5-7 „	(model 1923)
Crossley 18 HP	5-7 „	(model 1922)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 1922)
Cole	5-7 „	(model 1923)
Berliet	5-7 „	(new model)
Hudson	5-7 „	(model 1923)
Delage 6	5-7 „	(model 1922)

LIMOUSINES		
Buick 4	Limousine	(model 1923)
Willys-Knight	„	(model 1922)
Dodge	„	(model 1923)
De Dion	„	(model 1924)
Panhard	„	(model 1922)
Jewett	Coupe	(latest)
Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Essex	„	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS		
Chevrolet F B	Roadster	(model 1922)
Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Studebaker	„	(model 1922)
Scripps-Booth 6	„	(model 1920)
Standard	„	(model 1921)
Essex	„	(model 1922)

The Auto Castle

Heimendinger Brothers
Tel. C. 401 and C. 402
Avenue Joffre (opp. French Police Station)



Why Are Goodyear Heavy Duty Cushions Better?

Goodyear All-Weather Tread Heavy Duty Cushion Tyres present certain definite advantages which no other cushion tyres can offer.

The All-Weather Tread has a design of proved non-skid efficiency. It is insurance against danger.

Its sure, firm grip on the road gives better traction, prevents wheel spinning and waste of fuel.

It cushions better, for the rubber under pressure has a natural outlet for flow in the wide, deep grooves of the All-Weather Tread.

Add to these features the long, long wear due to massive depth and you have the reason why

GOODYEAR MEANS GOOD WEAR

GOODYEAR
HEAVY DUTY CUSHION TYRES

CHANDLER

THE CAR OF DISTINCTION

THE charm of the Chandler is something which does not become stale. The longer one rides in a Chandler the keener becomes one's appreciation of its beauty of detail, its richness of finish, its air of distinction, and the staunchness of its construction.

THE driver also knows the advantage of the Traffic Transmission—the ingenious gear-shifting device, which no other car possesses—and the power of the silent Pikes Peak motor.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

CHINA MOTORS

OPERATING

STAR GARAGE and EASTERN GARAGE

MAIN OFFICE AND SHOWROOM

125, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Fashion Section

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

Of Interest to Women

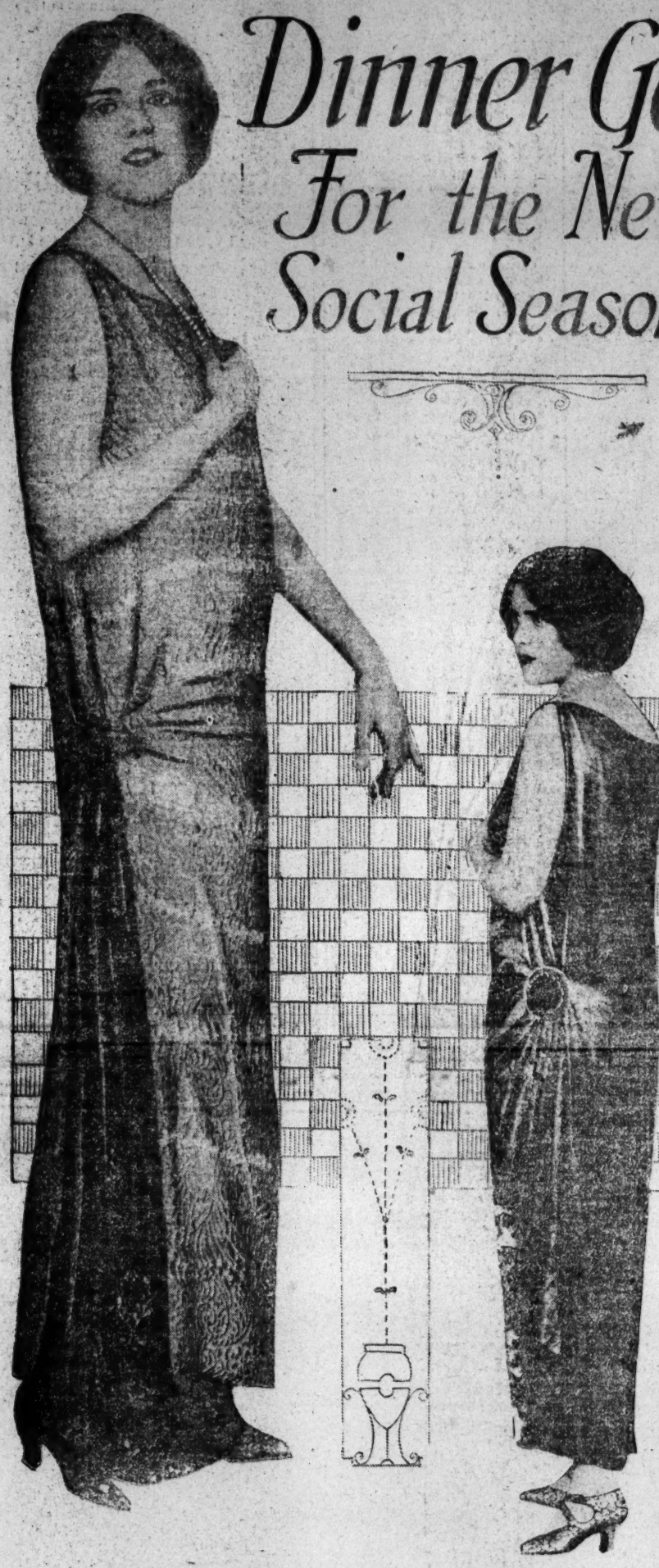
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

Dinner Gowns For the New Social Season

MOIRE silk has come into vogue again. Relegated for several generations to the classification of "old-fashioned," it now springs suddenly into prominence.

Its new popularity began with a fad for the black moire of post-war mourning, with its fascinating watery effects. These are still retained, but a change has taken place in its patterns.

Another advantage of the up-to-date moire models is the fact that they have variety. For the formal dinners of the current social season there is a gown for every type of woman.



Gowns by J. Wise Co.

BECAUSE this striking material has come back into wide-spread popularity, over the watery surfaces of figured moire gowns the subdued lights of the dining room will play this season.

Illumination brings out the ever-changing effects and catches the lights of the metal lace used, in the large illustration on this page, at the neckline and sleeves.

This particular gown is very simple, depending for its beauty upon the exotic quality of the fabric. This marks it as a mode to be adopted only after six in the evening.

Fine shirrings give a desired fullness at either side to the snug bodice, and there is a wide bow of the silk moire which floats off into a narrow train.

Miniature silk flowers are stitched to a band of velvet ribbon and used as a youthful headdress, in keeping with the plain lines of the model itself.

Pile fabrics have grown in vogue, achieving charming results, especially when a delicate pattern is knitted in. Chrysanthemums, with their glorious colors, are responsible for the appeal of the dinner gown which boasts a fabric as soft as velvet.

It takes the straight line admirably, and its designer has used only a soft fold of the material as a side drapery and a banding of fur at the hem to complete the pictorial effect.

Those exquisite crepes which began to be noticed recently in sports clothes have been glorified into silks worthy of the evening function. No better example of their charm could be imagined than the gown of blistered crepe, the surface of which is entirely covered with its pattern.

A clever touch is added in the side insert of fine embroidered lace, without which the gown can be used for afternoon social occasions. However, with this note of luxury in the trimming, the model takes on the dignity of the more stately gathering.

Silk brocade, showing a pattern at the lower extremity only, has been draped gracefully into another dinner gown of decidedly classic inspiration. The back is quite plain, the drapery which draws the design upward serving as its own trimming. It terminates under an unusually large cabochon.

In still another model moire silk is again chosen for the basic material. For the girl not yet out of her 'teens this is especially suited.

It lacks the dazzling qualities of the other frocks, and rightly, too, since youth's brilliant coloring supplies its own beauty, independent of fashion.

Spring Coats Feature The Low, Flaring Silhouette

Beltless Waists And Scarf Collars Distinguish Full Length And Three-quarter Models—Fur Collars And Cuffs Important Trimming Note

The essentially unchanged outline of the coat has shifted the burden of distinguishing the new models to the details of fabric, color and trimming.

The Silhouette—The silhouette of the coat, while usually straight, shows an increasing tendency to flare from the knee downward. Modified flounces and panels also emphasize the trend away from the unqualifiedly simple outline. The length of the coat varies from three-quarters to long, and the more modish models emphasize the former.

Sleeves and Collar—Sleeves are unchanged—they are wide and usually bell shaped or raglan. The conventional sleeve with no touch of the bizarre is characteristic of this season. The lines of the collar are on the whole unaltered save for the strong influence of the scarf, which has been introduced particularly in silk wraps.

Details—The Directoire effect is stressed either by means of the two-tiered circular cape or through the slightly fitted type which is long and has a deep revere and pocket flaps usually of black satin. The looseness of the current models is particularly apparent at the back and is made more emphatic by the complete absense of a belt. In general, the upper section of the coat is loosely fitted, while the lower portion is cut on narrow lines to the knee depth and is readily conformable to the wrap-around adjustment which marks the present-day coats.

Trimmings—Braids, embroideries and rows of black bone buttons decorate the body of the coat, but the most important embellishment is fur. The galloons are usually narrow and harmonise with the principal fabric. Embroideries are applied in fine thread effects and simulate lace patterns in gold and silver. And fur, whether it be silver fox, flaming sable or merely dyed fox, disregards the challenge of summer and bands and collars the most fashionable of the spring models.

Color and Fabric—Black, beige, blue and dark green broad-cloth, serge, kasha, suede, checked and plaided woolens and combinations of gray and green and brick and black reps, as well as the English suit materials, appear in the accepted models. In the silk wraps black is the predominant color and is particularly striking in satin, fulgurante and heavy crepes.

Sports Jackets—These do not materially differ from suit coats save as to the material, which is usually gayly plaided to contrast with the accompanying monotoned skirt.

Evening Coats—Formal wraps are subject to none of the restraining influences of the daytime made, and as a consequence any type of evening coat that resembles some current motif—be it ever so remotely—is acceptable. An Oriental tone pervades these wraps du soir, with their golden tissues, their white artificial satins and their Chinese lacquered brocades.

The Scarf—Finally the scarf originally a sports motif, has at last penetrated to the ranks of the evening cloak, where it distinguishes numerous models either as a detached accessory or as a component part of the coat.

Silhouette And Trimming Detail Follow Paris Lead

But Skirts Are Modified And The Suit, While Important, Is Not Considered An Absolute Necessity

The burden of going forward has shifted from the ingenious hand of the Paris designer to the graceful shoulders of the fashionable woman. A month ago the Paris couture was industriously offering its artistic product to a waiting world. New ideas some quite radical, were exhibited—certain old motifs were retained, and descriptions and sketches of the new Paris suggestions were broadcast to wherever smart women gathered. The readers of this page are familiar with these suggestions—they know that the new Paris silhouette is straight and affectedly simple, that French skirts miss the ground by some fourteen inches, that elaboration is the essence of the current mode and that pleat, flounce and tunic are its principal manifestations. They have seen sketches of the beltless frock and of the low waistline, the severe tailleur and the three-quarter length coat.

The next and, to most women, the most important phase of the springtime mode concerns the extent to which the recent innovations will be indorsed. For femininity, despite ideas to the contrary, does not leap boldly from one extreme to another, preferring rather to slowly absorb new ideas and adopt them gradually and in a modified form.

Consider first the skirt length, which has been a much mooted question since the revolutionary days of the war. One season long, one season short, its only consistency it its certainty to change. This season Paris has insisted on very short skirts, reaching on an average to no more than eight inches below the knee. It is not surprising that the American woman, the slimness of whose ankles is proverbial, should have espoused this style with some degree of enthusiasm—but, always a little more dignified than the Parisienne, she has tempered her acceptance with a becoming modesty.

Admittin the influence of Paris, but subjecting it to domestic revision, the approved skirt length this side the Atlantic has been established at about ten inches above the ground—and it marks a decided improvement both in poise and dignity over the French frocks.

Another instance wherein the word of Paris was accorded something less than its wonted reception concerns itself with the widely bruited strictly tailored suit. Not that there has been any hesitancy about accepting the O'Rossen styled costume. Far from it. The trim, severe lines, the sort hip-length jackets and above all the splendidly conceived materials of the Paris designed tailleur place it in the front ranks of the new clothes. But in France the suit is a necessity, an absolute essential. No Parisienne dares complete her wardrobe without at least one of these mannish costumes. Which is not the case on these less impulsive shores. Whether from a year that the suit would become valgarised through a too extended vogue, or from a sense of innate conservatism, the fact remains that the response of the American woman to the rigidly tailored vogue has not nearly measured up to expectations. Of course it's a safe acquisition—the severe suit will be decidedly en regle this season and even more so next—but it is not prescribed. And if it doesn't become you, you may neglect it in your spring outfit and have no qualms about being demode.

As to the silhouette and the trimming details of the new Paris dresses, they have been indorsed without qualification. The slim outline is even more acceptable this side of the Atlantic than in Paris, inasmuch as the typical American girl has more youthful proportions. And where the silhouette is straight and plain the details, of course, are extremely elaborate.

Yet we dare this prophecy: Along about the middle of the season there will be a reaction toward a more involved silhouette, perhaps bouffant, perhaps flaring to one side, and with it, as a necessard consequence, will come a greater simplicity of trimming.

For Sunshade Weather

This lovely afternoon frock is in beige lace with sash of the new coral shade.

Something To Think About

By Bruno Lessing

MORE CORSETS

Mr. Fletcher D. Dodge, secretary of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States, protests against the attitude toward corsets.

"As for the 'squeezing' by corsets today," he writes, "permit me to say that experts versed in physiology have much to do in the designing of corsets and they plan them with the idea of affording the woman a brace for vital organs, not to squeeze these organs. At the same time it is intended this comfortable brace shall give the wearer shape in an attractive manner. It is a fact beyond question that the woman who does not wear a corset usually becomes fat about the waist early in young womanhood."

A woman can wear a band lightly around her waist to carry her garters. Her hips will hold it in place without any necessity for wrapping the band or girdle tightly.

With styles or attractive appearance we have nothing to do. It is beyond the province of corset manufacturers. The ladies insist upon handling that matter themselves. Woe to the man who batts in!

A tight band around the soft waist of a woman exerts pressure upon her organs. In a normal woman, in good health, such pressure is harmful.

And it is not true that women who do not wear corsets become fat about the waist. At least, the fatness does not come from not wearing the corset.

"A normal woman in good health." That is the crux of the matter. If a woman insists upon walking about in highheeled shoes which throw some of her anatomy out of plumb, she is not normal. She is merely stylish. Perhaps, then, she needs a corset.

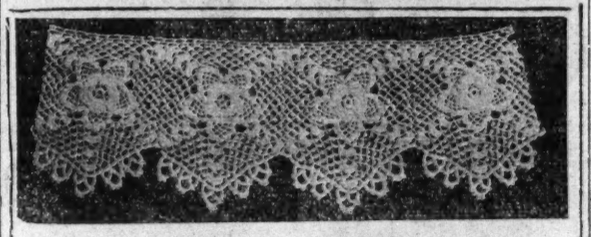
If you have a certain form of indigestion a doctor will tell you that you ought to take bicarbonate of soda. That does not mean that bicarbonate of soda ought to be added to the national diet.

When a woman does need a corset, however, her doctor ought to prescribe it for her, just as he prescribes a brace for a patient who has hip disease. "Experts versed in physiology" ought not turn out millions of corsets for women whose organs need bracing without making a study of the requirements of each patient. The average sales-woman in a department store knows more about styles than she does of anatomy, physiology or hygiene.

Mr. Dodge refers to the possible influence of any such discussion about corsets upon an industry in which many millions of dollars are at stake.

The only important aspect of the situation is: Are corsets beneficial or harmful to women? Ought the decision be left to the individual advice of physicians or to a corset manufacturer?

Just now, however, we have enough quacks, charlatans and "experts" looking after the health of women. Let's give the well-trained physician a chance.



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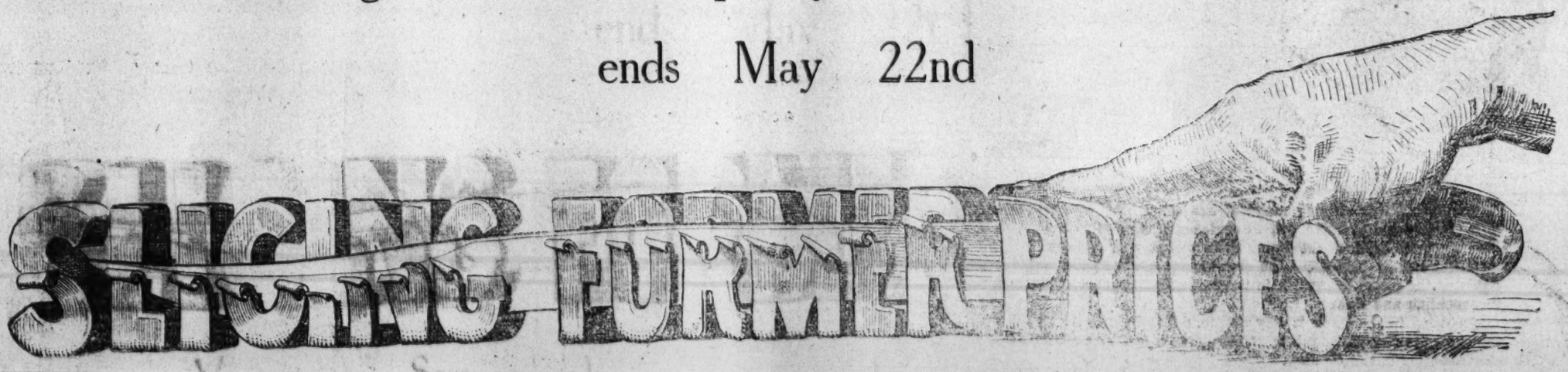

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Good Taste In Dressing

CULTIVATING YOUR COLOR

I have spoken of a woman who, finding that "her color" was lavendar, wears virtually nothing else. It so happens that she also can wear a very dull, what might be called "cold" shade of purple. The result is that her winter suits and frocks are of this later tone, while her summer dresses and frocks for evening are of lavendar. She is slightly past forty, is unusually tall, and quite slender.

The woman had the good fortune, or, I prefer to say, the intelligence, to discover the color in which she looks best, and the wisdom to capitalise on it. She has made of herself a distinct personality. Even in her jewelry she chooses amethysts. Her friends would not dream of giving her anything that has not a touch of lavendar. One does not see a frock or handkerchief or even a parasol of this color without immediately being reminded of her whom I shall call Alice.

Alice is not really an unusual type. Her features are good, but not remarkable. Her figure, while fair, is not striking. Her complexion and coloring do not attract, inclining, in fact, to the sallow tones. I have already said, in discussing the sallow, mature type of woman, that deep purple should never be worn by her, and have suggested that lilac alone will occasionally be becoming. It just so happens that Alice is one of those sallow-complexioned women who can wear a lavendar similar in tone to a lilac. Now I am quite reasonably sure that, had she not had the wisdom to affect this color which is so peculiarly suited to her, she would have been a most inconspicuous and indifferent looking person. As it is, she is a charming and distinct personality.

I am writing at length about this woman because I am firmly convinced that what she has done other women can do. We women do not crave praise and admiration from morning to night. We cannot all be beautiful, gifted creatures to whom all the world pays homage. But we do like to feel that we are not overlooked and ignored because we are dowdily and unbecomingly dressed. We like our husbands to enjoy being with us because we haven't grown careless and indifferent since those days when we were considered to "have a way with us." We like our children to be glad to bring their friends to their homes because they are proud of mother. Our desire to appear at our best, then, is founded on sensible reason, and is not the result of unpleasant, selfish vanity.

Even in her jewelry she chose amethysts

A woman like Alice commands my respect. Do not forget her. Certainly if you are one of the fortunate who can wear many colors, go in for as much variety as you like, keeping in mind only the fundamental principles of color selection. But if you are limited, why when, instead of circulating fitfully about among doubtful shades and tones, cultivate the one that does look well on you, and keep to it. Make that color the expression of your individuality, the keynote to your entire wardrobe. Dresses are expensive and experiments are dangerous. The time to experiment is before you make your purchase. The place for it is in the dress goods department of a shop that offers you the entire gamut to colors.

Remember that a violin that has one good, clear note is more pleasing than a bad instrument with many discordant strings!

Dorothy Stolz

Tuesday—"Correcting Bad Neck Lines."

(Copyright by the Public Ledger Company)

New Neckwear Plays Varied Role In Suits

It May Accentuate Tailored Effect Or It May Lend A Relieving Feminine Touch To The Masculine Costume

Two types of neckwear accompany the new spring clothes and they represent diametrically divergent influences. There are the severe and mannish effects that emphasise the trim tailleur and there are the frilly feminine affairs that counteract the O'Rossen inspired rigidity of style.

In the first classification fall all the stiff organdie and plain edged linen sets that suggest outdoor life. There are innumerable vestees with edges bound in bright colored material—orange, Chinese red, or the new soft blues—with little square buttons to match. One model shows a double collar, the under one of plain white organdie edged with blue and the upper being of white linen with a blue crossbar stitch. Then there is a white vestee of lawn with a narrow front panel edged with salmon pink and pink flowers worked on the round collar. Cuffs are to be found with many of these sets, which are appropriate for either the tailored suit or the sweater and pleated skirt.

Among the more feminine products there are the lovely lace and net sets which range from the simplest designs to those which show some of the loveliest and most fragile of laces. If straight lines and sober materials are trying to the ultra-feminine types they may resort to the frilly and frivolous vestees of Malines, Irish crochet, Alencon and filet lace made on far distant looms.

A deep cafe-au-lait color characterises many of the lace sets. And there is no limit to the ingenious combinations of contrasting laces. A novelty is an oblong panel attached to a round collar which may be worn either with a suit, the sides being tucked away from view, or on a frock, the whole panel showing the color of the dress through its delicate texture.

A similar line of division runs through the new high collared models which may be completely feminine or severely masculine. On the one side there is the rigid stock of pique or linen and on the other a high collar of lace supporting a jabot. Jabots are much in evidence everywhere, as are buttons and many other details of finishing, such as fagoting and tiny ruffles. All of which combine to make the spring neckwear unusually effective.

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Joy Note Struck In New Frocks

Dressmakers are determined to make frocks gay this season. They say the reign of black and beige is over and while these tints are seen, gowns are getting more and more frivolous. Dashing frocks in reds and blues with such names as "Fils du Diable" "Absinthe" "Nono", "San Souci" and "Opium" are an indication of fashion's trend.

SHORT, NARROW SKIRTS

Skirts are very very narrow—it is a wonder that women are able to walk in them—and so short that the "Short" skirts of a few months back were long by comparison.

CAMELLIAS

The camellia vogue of Bond Street of Victorian days bloomed again at a recent Paris dress show. A single blossom posed on little helmet hats in dark straw. Smart mannequins wore camellias as buttonholes on their sleeveless jumper suits.

THE SCARF

How the scarf fashion has caught on. On the stage it is worn by actresses to perfection. At dances, on the street, no one it seems is ever without a scarf. Even Lizzie, who calls out "Will yer 'ave a bunch o' violets" sports a bright scarf. Vivid scarves are the most popular.

For evening wear those with lace at the end are very attractive but the prettiest are clouds of pleated chiffon.

ROSES

Roses, both buds and full-blown flowers are used on dress and millinery this season. Charming little brimless hats have a large rose poised over each ear—while larger shapes are trimmed with wreaths of roses, thorns and foliage.

NEW MATERIALS

Horschair satin is the name given to a strong, silky, shiny black material which is the latest thing in Paris for smart coats and skirts.

Ribbed morocain is another novelty.

The new printed crepe de chine will be one of the favorites where summer frocks are concerned.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

An old time fashion has been revived in the Eton collar for women's wear. Both coat frocks and afternoon frocks sport these collars—fine white linen on the coat-frock and ivory crepe on the more elaborate dress.

Peter Pan collars are used on many of the new rep suits. The mode for long sleeves gives an added importance to the cuff. The newest phase of the cuff fashion is the detachable wristlet which may be lace for a dressy gown or in a curious cut out embroidered effect for the everyday frock of rep or wool morocain.

FEATHERS

This is a great feather season, and one of the prettiest novelties is the ostrich wristlet, which is linked by a length of ribbon to the shoulder of the evening gown. Whole florinces of ostrich feathers are used on dance frocks and evening cloaks.

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Fashion Offers Artistic Spring Wraps

Coats And Capes Of Blossom Time; April Novelties For The Shopper

New York, April 13.—The capricious season has arrived. Crocuses are glowing among the ivy tangles about the fountains in the old front yards of Washington Square despite the snow of last week. Pussy willows fringe the ponds in Central Park, and venders on the avenue offer trays of violets and trailing arbutus. These pleasant signs and a teasing wind that one day blows warm and another chill are sharp reminders that one must set earnestly about the task of completing the wardrobe for Spring and early Summer.

Never before has so much been offered from which to chose. Styles from Paris are remarkably artistic and individual, and the accomplishments of American designers are coming up and up. Many features that proved to be inharmonious, inartistic, often pure nonsense, have disappeared, and the appeal in the latest fashions is sane and makes largely for grace and beauty.

The display in the New York shops, department stores and special houses alike, offers subtle temptation to women of appreciation, for the styles are novel, materials are lovely, and the ever-refreshing quality of youthfulness is successfully expressed. A most grateful feature of the Spring "sales" is the reasonable valuation of even the latest and smartest things—more reasonable now than has been at any time since pre-war days.

• • •

The first item in the early Summer outfit for which need is felt is the wrap. The fur coat, which has been more generally worn the past Winter than ever before, becomes quickly burdensome as the days grow gentle, and the demand is for something of medium weight to replace it. The vogue of soft gowns, particularly the one-piece dress, has made a separate wrap indispensable and has brought into fashion many new styles in coats, capes and variants of the loose wrap. The new models express so many different types that selection is necessarily a matter of personal taste and of adapting the wrap to the gown with which it is worn.

For the chemise frock and most of the straight-line gowns a plain coat strictly tailored and unbroken in silhouette from neck to hem is the accepted type. It is cut full length, three-quarter, or to the line below the knee that has been accepted as ultra smart. This model appeared with the authority of an exclusive house in Paris among the Fall coats, and was developed in several materials and colors, fur trimmed.

Gradually the styles narrowed until, with its reappearance for Spring, it was shown in black broadcloth of the new "Kasha" finish, lined with white satin, with collar of ermine. The width of the collar varies, and some of the more elaborate coats have added a narrow band of the fur along the edge, top to bottom, even a wide band around the skirt. The lower trimming must be sewn on several inches above the edge.

• • •

This same model is exceedingly stylish when trimmed with dark fur—baby lamb, caracul or any of the close Summer furs. One coat that is especially well received is built of black chiffon broadcloth, lined with white and scarlet striped silk. The front opening is outlined with narrow gilt and scarlet braid, which also marks a cuff line on the straight sleeve of generous width. The collar, military in cut, is of baby lamb.

The fashion of lining a coat with the same goods as the dress is very popular. This is particularly suitable in the coats intended to be worn with the foulards and printed crepes that are so well liked this season, and the plan gives an effect of finish and elegance to the whole costume.

A black coat is always satisfactory, and is appropriate for many kinds of occasions, and every fashionable woman, especially the one who has an eye to a good investment, will have at least one black wrap in her equipment for Summer. In matching the gown, colored material is used—some one color that will blend with one in the dress goods. Delightful models illustrating this idea are received from Parisian houses.

A cape has for some so much charm that it is worn in season and out of season. Even when Paris establishes the coat as the thing, there are couturieres who gratify this preference of individual patrons and design capes of various types.

The military cloak has always had an appearance of distinction and dignity all its own, and is never quite "out." Its severity and sweep is a test, however, which only a woman of slender figure and fine carriage can endure with success. It is emphatically a wrap for the tailor-made girl, and proves to be her most swagger ornament.

• • •

Capes in the Winter models were long. As the Spring styles have unfolded they have become shorter, and some very short ones are introduced as collars on some of the frocks. Capes added to the long coat, to waist or hip line, or dropped to the knee and still lower, are all equally good. This cape feature is having a vogue at Paris, and almost all of the prominent houses are presenting gowns as well as wraps in which the cape is emphasised.

Worth, Drecoll, Lelong, Le Bouvier and Poiret have designed, each in his own particular style, some engaging wraps and coats in which the cape idea is introduced. Some are original in the extreme sense—a line marked here or there, with gathers, pleats or a band of trimming to create a novel impression.

Summer Fancies

A Paris artist suggests this model for summer wear.

In an outre model a cape of soft kasha camel's hair forms a part of a Spring costume in light cocoa color. The gown is of the same material, and the cape, though detachable, has the appearance of being a part of the dress. It is gathered at the neck into a band collar of Summer ermine, and falls in deepening fullness to three-quarter length at the back. Just below the normal waist line a cord is run through a tuck of the cloth and the cape is drawn close about the figure.

The lining of printed crepe in lovely shades of brown and ivory, with pin dots of crimson, is repeated in the gown by the soft sash arranged at one side, and in a loosely knotted tie at the throat. This fancy for the drawn-in-line is shown in some attractive models presented by many of the best establishments.

• • •

In the wraps designed for two opposites in service, for evening and for sports, Patou has created two boldly distinct types. In one, a coat of broadcloth of the new banana color, he has discarded the cape altogether, and with a loose panel front, shorter than the coat proper fastening with a straight line at one side, he establishes a model of refinement. The effect of this garment is that of an entire dress.

In the Patou sports model is combined a picturesque valuation of color and pattern. The skirt is of striped brown and orange wool material, the stripes used crosswise. The sweater blouse of crimson cloth is belted with a narrow strip of yellow leather, and embroidered with a motif—an Alpine staff, in brown and yellow floss. A circular cape of the striped goods is unlined, a straight strip of the material being sewn across the top to form a revere collar.

Redfern is enthusiastic about the cape, now as of old, and his new models for both day and evening are correct and artistic. Redfern seldom trusts any cloth other than broadcloth for his coats, and shows a preference for designing daytime wraps. His evening wraps maintain something of the simplicity in line of his coats for street wear, their importance being in the use of gorgeous brocades and costly furs.

• • •

In the category of wraps for dress occasions, Paris delights to the point of dissipation. The gayest and most fantastic styles are established, and precedent is dimmed by some of the modistes who go in for this particular sort of thing. The opportunities for display and extravagance, both as to ideas and costliness, are, of course, almost unlimited.

From one of the smaller Parisian firms is shown a coat for elaborate afternoon or evening wear in banana kasha, lined with gold tissue, and trimmed on collar, cuffs and skirt bottom with orange colored fox. It is a symphony in golden shades.

Cheruit runs riot in some of his new evening wraps, and in the very dressiest models indulges extravagantly in the use of flowers. In one of his most enchanting compositions a long full cape is made of black crepe, lined with rose and silver tissue, and weighted in a line about the bottom with beautifully shaded silk roses. These form the collar and are applied in a deep yoke effect over the shoulders.

The gown over which this wrap is especially intended to be worn is of black crepe, the drapery of which is caught over one hip with one of the roses.

• • •

Ostrich, for which there is a perfect craze, tempts the fancy in many intriguing models. Alice Bernard invests heavily of her time and talent in designing evening wraps, as well as gowns, which she elaborates with a light touch in lavish use of ostrich trimming.

Some of Chanel's wraps, especially her evening capes, are delightful. This designer has a decided flair for lines, and is altogether independent in the choice of fabrics and mode. The materials are always important and of fine quality, and the fur collar is always in itself a conspicuous feature.

• • •

Apart from the subject of wraps, in this season of new fashions, fabrics are of compelling significance in pattern and color. Paris is sponsoring many attractive materials in checks and stripes, but is showing distinct moderation in plaids and the bolder designs.

The daring things in both plaids and stripes and the wild dashes in color are the expression of fashion's mood in America. Lines have widened until but four or five blocks are required to measure the length of a woman's coat, and squares of figured print covering twenty-seven inches alternate with the plain in cloths by the yard. Stripes ten inches wide are not startling, the shops are so full of this character of goods and of the coats and frocks of which they are fashioned.

In sports clothes and for all the out-of-doors service the brazen patterns and vivid colors seem quite the proper thing, but manufacturers and modistes appear not to be discriminating between this type of dress and the more conventional. The lighter woolens and tub silks are gay and pretty and will grow in popularity as the season develops.

• • •

Spring styles in shoes are many and new. In the suedes for town wear, for street or interior, daytime or evening, there are the usual colors, though in various shades, and black and white, with the staple all-black.

The novelty in outing shoes is the manner of trimming, of combining white and colors. These are most chic—white suede, with tips and straps in glace kid, yellow, scarlet, jade, blue and black. Even the white canvas shoes for tennis and golf and the beach are ornamented this season with stitched-on patterns of colored leather. Bright red on white is very popular.

• • •

The vogue of ostrich trimming has developed in a number of charming ways. It is shown in fringes, wide and narrow, in chorus of many forms and sizes, and is used on almost every part of the latest costumes. Many rows of ostrich fringe on an evening wrap give the most fantastic effect, and the fringe is to be had in almost every known color and shade.

In a close-cut band trimming it is much used on the bottom of evening gowns, almost always in the same shade as that of the dress, and some of the loveliest, quite fairy-like dancing frocks are finished in this manner in delicate shades of yellow, rose, blue, green and scarlet. Of these scarlet is particularly intriguing.

On some of the tulle and chiffon evening gowns ostrich adds an airy touch, in slender strands of fringe attached to little jeweled bars, set usually with pearls and brilliants. These are put on at intervals, several inches apart, and form the trimming on panels, or a border about the skirt.

The motifs that are featured in many of the new gowns to hold the draped material or to finish an evening wrap at the neck are made of the feathery fringe about the edge of a metal or jeweled cabochon.

• • •

As if the gamut in styles in handkerchiefs had not been run, there are now very smart monchoirs in pongee, with hems of white linen, one and a half inches wide, and, in reverse order, there are white linen lawn handkerchiefs with hems of pongee.

The little people are very much "in it" this season in the matter of handkerchiefs, for the most entertaining little squares of linen

(Continued on Page 5)

On The Coutts

A smart little tennis frock of cinnamon rep is trimmed with white.

White tennis dresses embroidered in color along the hem of skirts and sleeves will be popular this summer.

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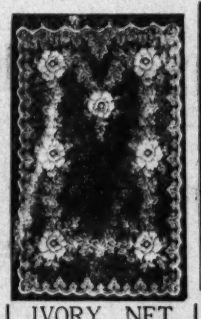

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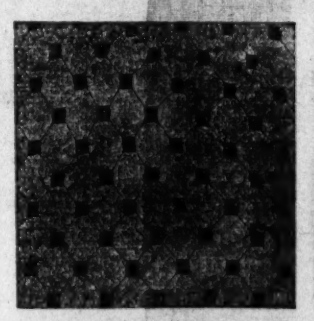

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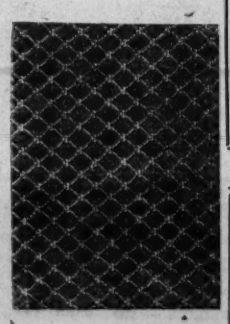
Blinds, as sketch and various other designs to choose from—all widths in stock.
Price $1.10 yd.

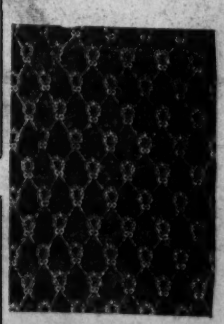


Lace Curtain Net
Ivory shade design as Sketch, and other Patterns to choose from. 50 in. wide
Price $1.45 yd.

Ivory Lace Curtains
We have a large range of Lace Curtains in the latest designs — all widths and lengths.
Price $8 50 to 34.50 pair

White Embroidered Bed Spreads
SINGLE Bed White embroidered Bed Spread.
72 by 90
Price $14.50
DOUBLE Bed White embroidered Bed Spread 90 by 100 in two nice designs, good quality.
Price $19.50 21.50 each

Ivory Scrim Brise - Bise Blinds 3" Lace insertion. Fine Lace edge 23 inch
Price $1.50 yd.



Ivory Lace Curtain net, design as sketch, in a medium quality 54" wide
Price $1.45 yd.

Business Hours 8 a.m. To 5 p.m.

Fashion Offers Artistic Spring Wraps

(Continued from Page 4)

even of chiffon, are printed, in the corners and in the borders, with baby elephants, chicks, ducks, bunnies, Robin red-breasts, and whole scenes, in sections.

Shopkeepers say that the kiddies' handkerchiefs seem to have affected perceptibly the styles for older people, who now buy so much the "fancy" models.

• • •

Ever so long ago, it seems, hatpins were intended to serve a single purpose, that being to pin the hat to the hair so it would not blow off. After they came to be a real fashion note, something to be reckoned as ornamental as well as serviceable, hat pins grew into artistic achievements. The fashion of bobbing the hair made the hatpin more or less a drug on the market. But lately some unique and very pretty pins are shown, and are apparently in demand among those whose locks are still attached to their natural moorings. Some of the new pins have beautifully jeweled tops. Others are done in enamel or heavily chased gold.

Twenty-five years ago a variety of articles in tooled leather were done by a charming and cultivated American girl and were exhibited in art museums as a new idea in the decoration of small accessories for women. The artist was Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff, daughter of the late Charles Nordhoff, author and editor, who had the advantage of several years' study with William Morris in England.

Miss Nordhoff's main work was book-binding, but she loved to "play with" leather and made of it the most lovely card cases, purses, bags, belts and other necessary luxuries that became the rage among women who went in for unusual things. That was but a limited audience, however, and Miss Nordhoff's wares were regarded as too rare and costly for any place but an art collection.

Lately, in the feverish search for novelty, tooled leather has been coming into favor. Not all of it, to be sure, can be classified as art in the highest degree, but very attractive things are done by art students and artcraft people, and are finding enthusiastic responses among fashionable women.

After a astiety of beaded bags, embroidered bags, bags of old brocades and of petit point, the newest, in illuminated and tooled leather, are going like hot cakes. Not all are strictly hand-tooled; such are still very expensive; but many of the bags, card cases and belts which are at least done partially by hand are effective and are just now very smart.

Shoes and stockings are interesting and striking in the latest styles. Especially the new stockings. The designers of men's fashions have anticipated women's fancy in hosiery, for some of the newest ideas in women's stockings for sports wear are exact copies of those worn by smartly dressed men for many seasons.

The regular "golf stockings," whether they are worn for golfing only or with any sports or street dress, are heavy in appearance, ribbed or plain in the weaving, and are gayly patterned. There are blocks and checks, stripes and patterns reproducing Egyptian, Russian and other figures. The colors are showy, some combining all that one sees in the peasant needlework so much in vogue on blouses and the simpler frocks.

Notes From Fashion's Centers

Bright colors, abandoned by fashion for several months, are returning to favor once more.

Frocks of scarlet, green, yellow or blue are supplanting those of black or beige. Black dresses are still worn but always with some touch of color. Bright embroidery is often used as is also the "Apache" handkerchief which is having quite a long run of popularity.

KNEE-LENGTH CHAINS

The straight, tight, tube frocks have revived an interest in knee chains. These chains may be made of coral or amber, or of black silk cord strung with enamel beads and finished off with a flat plaque of enamel and a thin tassel.

ODD GLOVES

We have become accustomed to the one-sleeved dress, the single ear-ring and the odd shoes. All have proved very popular. Now we are to have odd gloves. Is there a limit to the "odd" craze?

BAGS

Bags, except the large satchel affairs for morning use, are becoming smaller. Little flat vanity cases, octagonal shaped and always completed by a tassel, have taken the place of the usual bag. Black, vivid green or lacquer red are the favored colors for these cases which are ornamented by initials or crest in steel or paste. Artistic scraps of oriental fabric are used on many also.

A doll makes a novel vanity case. The head forms the powder puff, the body the little case for money and hanky, and the long tassel of the dress hides the liptick.

The craze for black crepe pyjamas has returned. Striking creations are being shown, trousers are usually gathered round the ankle and tunics are cut fairly high. One model was densely black, the only touch of color being a greenish blue scarab embroidered at the front of the tunic. Many black pyjama styles are Chinese in inspiration and are worn with picturesque Chinese caps.

The vogue for woolies has crept into nightwear and the newest pyjama suits are composed of Shetland wool jumper and trousers, the former finished with muslin collar and cuffs.

THOUGHTS ABOUT BATHING

Bathing suits to be worn this summer are mostly in taffeta. Blacks are predominant, relieved with colored piping embroideries or bands of plaid. Bright green frogs decorated one suit and another had a bird design on the left side.

The newest caps are very attractive and nearly all allow for a rubber helmet under them and a bunch of artificial curls as earpieces.

TOQUES

Bowl toques covered with silver and gold ribbons—woven very cleverly—are worn in the afternoon with dance-tea frocks. These toques do not suit everyone but they are becoming very popular nevertheless. Those with exaggeratedly high crowns are supposed to be the best models.

Skull caps gold braid or net, small evening hats of gilded horsehair and turbans of small crushed flowers are being worn for dinners and dances.

PUCE-PINK

Bright puce-pink is the favored color of today. Evening gowns, coatees, hats and stockings are produced in this color. Nothing is more becoming than puce-pink stockings in very thin silk.

ARMS AND THE WOMAN

With the coming of summer and sleeveless dresses, bracelets will be in great demand. The flat ribbon-like bracelet has superseded the round and a new design consisting of long flat links of sapphire joined by torquoise makes a wide and effective bracelet.

The spun glass bracelets are losing popularity and more valuable bracelets are being worn.

A huge tulle ruffle on one wrist only makes a piquant effect on a bare arm. The soft tulle frills fall over the hand making it appear half its size.

WALKING STICKS

No walking gown will be complete without a walking stick this summer. The new mosaic walking sticks are very smart. Many have long tassels of bright red or green fringed leather.

ANY LENS

REPAIR

$1 00 ANY RX

O.I.C.

Detachable Lining For Coats

Coat of blue serge with a detachable lining of bright red silk. Both the coat and the lining button all the way down the front.

The Latest Trend In Shoes

The certain prevalence of the short skirt for spring has placed an added importance on the new footwear. Shoe styles change with lightning rapidity, and this season a wealth of entirely new ideas is offered.

Lines are sharply drawn between daytime and evening slippers and the same type of shoe is not appropriate for both occasions. For informal wear, with short skirts and youthful lines, short and medium vamps in combination with medium toes are worn, while the medium point is en regle in the evening. The cut-out effect, with one or two straps, is a universal and invariable note at all times.

Among the fashionable leathers for daytime lizard is the most emphasised. Alligator, despite much propaganda, is quite out of the picture. The popular suedes are brown and gray—but decidedly not black, which is both clumsy and demode. For wear with black clothes—and black is widely worn this season—black patent kid, trimmed with white piping, is both smart and effective. When the color scheme of the costume is brown, tan shoes trimmed with brown, gold or white are appropriate. The bronze shoe is back after a prolonged absence and is worn in conjunction with brown hued frocks.

In the evening fancy suedes are far and away the most important shoe fabric. Blue shades predominate, challenged closely by green and red in the order named. Gold and silver kids, both as a trimming on the suedes and as the basic leather of the shoe, are widely noted. The smartest combinations among the satins are black trimmed with silver kid and brown trimmed with gold kid.

It is most important to bear in mind, in connection with the question of your new evening shoes, that the color of the dress must be closely approximated in the slipper—the smartest and most modish ensemble touch of the season joins evening dress and shoes in an identity of color.

It's a little early for summer shoes, but it is evident even at this time that the most popular type will be the white suede slipper trimmed with lizard.

Just as in the other branches of costume, the most important theme of the new shoes is the trimming thereof. And the distinguishing note of this detail is the size of the ornamentation. For daytime wear small trimmings are employed, while the elaboration of the evening slipper is expresed in large motifs.

Buckles, in varying shapes and sizes, are the most important of the shoe accessories. They are made from numerous materials—some are steel, either plain or studded with rhinestones, some bronze, others enamel and some few are developed in the finest of leathers. The tendency is away from the steels and toward the more striking effects such as brilliants studded with colored stones. In addition to the conventional square, oval and round buckles there are novel wing motifs, butterflies, circlets, crescents and snakes.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

A Few Wonderful Creations in

Summer Hats

Just Received from

New York

AT

THE ETHEL CAMERON SHOP

44 Bubbling Well Road Tel. W. 1296

(*Opposite Race Course*)

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12a Nanking Rd.
Next door to Kelley & Walsh

Remarkable Economy Offerings

INAUGURATION SALE

Now Proceeding

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Greatest Bargains

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Is Prettier, Stays Prettier, Lasts Longer and is Sold Cheaper Than Any Other High Grade Shirting and Dress Goods.

It Does Not Fade or Shrink and Seldom Wears Out.

Capacity of Plant is Being Greatly Enlarged. For The First Time KOREA MISSION CLOTH is Offered Wholesale for Delivery September to January. Two Hundred Thousand Yards Will Be Available for Export from The Orient.

Textile Department, Songdo School,
Songdo, Korea.

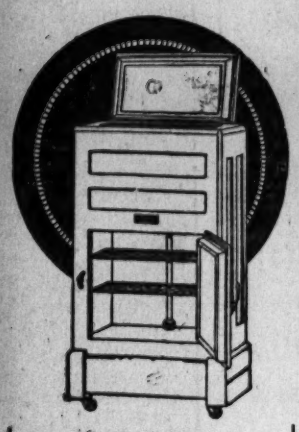
NEW SHIPMENT OF ALL STEEL REFRIGERATORS

ON DISPLAY THIS WEEK AT

English and American Lawn Mowers

"WHITEAWAY'S"

High Grade Sheffield Gardening Tools



The "Renfrew" Refrigerators

Made from selected kiln dried-ash, nicked plated trimmings. Food chamber and shelves enamelled. A high class Refrigerator at a very low price, Hygenic, efficent

No. 510. height 36½ ins., width 23½ ins., depth 16¼ ins.
One Shelf. Price $69.50

No, 501½ 41¼ by 26¼ by 16¼ inches.
One shelf. Price $85.50

No. 502 44½ by 29¾ by 19¼ inches.
One shelf. Price $99.50

"Ball" Mason Green Class Fruit Jars

Are the best procurable and have the following special features: Wide mouth for easy filling, porcelain lining to cover non-rusting screw rim.

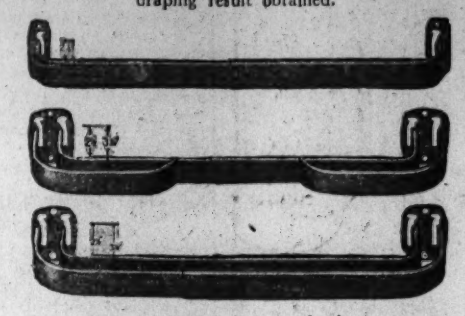
1 pint size Price $3.95 doz.
2 pint size „ 4.75 „
Extra cover „ 1.75 „
„ rubbers „ 35 cts. „

"KIRSCH" VELVETONE CASEMENT RODS

The answer to every window draping need. Perfectly simple to put up and use, simply perfect in the draping result obtained.

Single Rods With Brackets
Price $1.20 $1.50 $1.95

Double Rods With Detachable Brackets
Price $2.25 $2.95



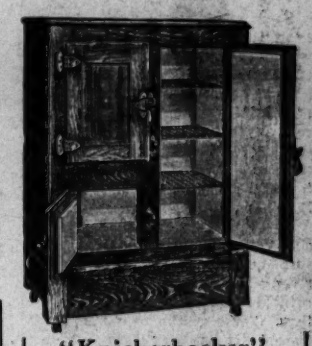
Side Drape Flat Rods With Brackets
Price $2.50 each

Extension Sections for Increasing Rods to any Length
Price $1.00 each

Kirsch Rod and Widow Draping book on request.

"Aridor" Drying Bottles

For keeping cigars, cigarettes, gloves silk, etc. free from dampness during the hot weather. Made of clear glass with patent asbesto lined cover. Height 10 inches. Price $3.50

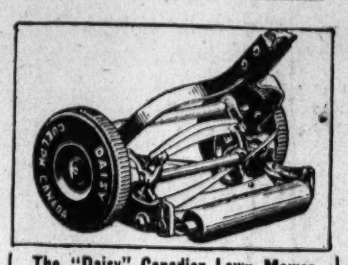


"Knickerbocker"

American Refrigerators Solid Oakcases, Enamel Lined, side Iceing type, best quality Nickel Trimmings.

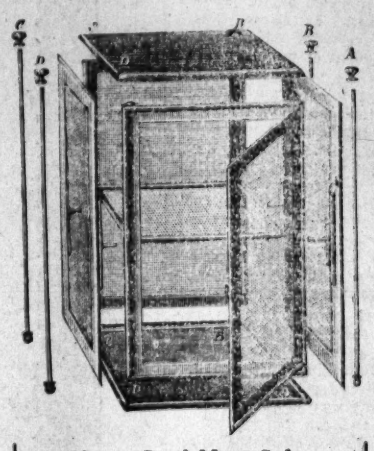
No. 550 Height 49 ins. Depth 19 ins. Width 35 ins. Price $175.00

No. 555 Height 51 ins. Depth 21 ins. Width 37½ ins. Price $195.00



The "Daisy" Canadian Lawn Mower

A reliable low priced machine, light and serviceable. With 5 blades
Sizes 12 14 16-ins. blades.
Prices $25.50, 27.50, 29.50
Canvas grass box, Price $3.75 each



Heavy Steel Meat Safes

Blued wire sides, block tin shelves.
No. 1. Size 19½ x 14 ins. Price $11.50
„ 2. „ 23½ x 16 „ „ 15.50
„ 3. „ 27½ x 19½ „ „ 18.50
„ 4. „ 30 x 23½ „ „ 23.50

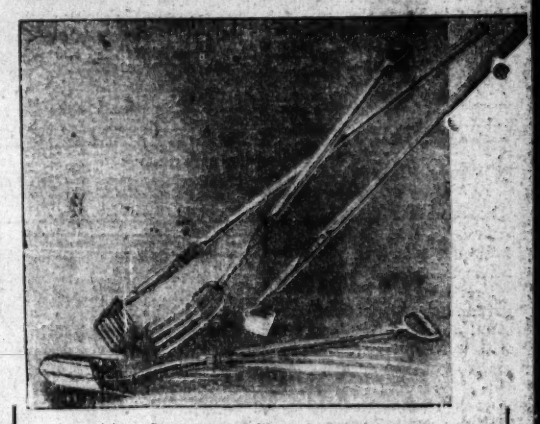
"SPARKLET" SYPHONS

"B" Pint "C" Quart
Price $5.50 and 8.50 each
With ½ doz. bulbs free.
Bulbs "B" "C" size.
Price $1.50 and 2.25 doz.

Ransome's "Anglo-Paris" High Grade Lawn Mower

Ransome's "Anglo-Paris" lawn mower. Made for heavy work, 6 steel cutting blades. An excellent machine.

With 14 or 16 ins. blades
Prices $75.00 and 86.50 each



Canadian Garden Sets

Forged steel, light and serviceable.

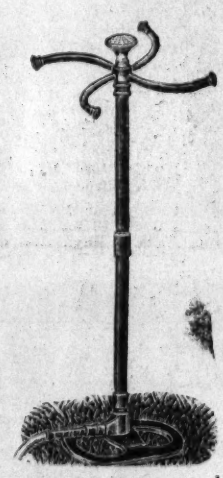
3-piece: Shovel, Rake, Hoe. Price $6.50 set
4 „ „ „ „ Fork „ $9.50 „

Best Canadian Steel Garden Rakes

With 5 foot handles.
10 12 14 16 teeth
Prices $2.95, 3.25, 3.75, 3.95 each
Rake heads only. 8 10 12 teeth
Prices $1.35, 1.50, 1.95 each

Canadian Field Hoes, 7-ins blade with 54-ins. handles. Price $1.95 each

Sheffield Dutch Hoes, 6-ins. blade with 54-ins. handles. Price $2.25 each



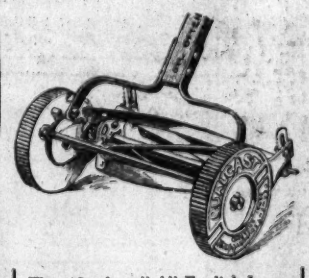
Lawn Sprinklers

Painted iron stand, nickel sprinkler 4-arm, English made

Price $12.50 each

White Tar Moth proof and Damp proof Bags.
$3.75 to 4.75

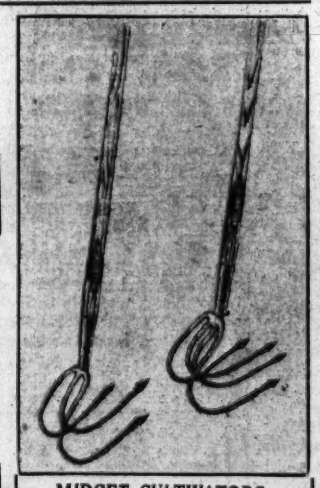
No. 2349a.
Butter Cooler with Ice Well
Heavy glass lining cover and frame nickel plated,
Sizes 4 ins.
Price $6.75 each



The "Qualcast" All English Lawn Mower. 5 best steel blades, a good hard wearing machine of excellent value,
Sizes 12 14-ins. blades.
Prices $31.50 and 34.50 each
Complete with metal grass box.
Prices $39.50 and 42.50

CEDAR
Moth Proof Bags.
Price $4.75 and 5.95 each

Butter Cooler With Ice Well
Revolving cover, best nickel plate, glass dish. 4-ins. diameter.
Price $7.50 each



MIDGET CULTIVATORS
Solid steel tines.
54-inch handle. Canadian made.
With 4 tines. Price $3.00 each

Galvanized Iron Watering Cans
4 pint size.
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Ransome's Famous Movers
For small lawns

Ransome's "Automaton" Mowers For Heavy Work

Ransome's Famous "Automaton" Mowers, gear drive, heavy ribbed rollers, 6 steel blades on double cylinders, single screw adjustment.

Blade Sizes 18 20 24-ins,
Prices $205.00. 235.00, 265.00
Complete with grass box and drawing rope.

Ransome's Mowers. Built by the famous British firm. 5 Sheffield steel blades
With 13 or 15-ins. blade.
Price $42.50, 47.50
Complete with metal grass box.
Prices $54.50, 60.50

Sheffield Steel Grass Shears, Bent shanks, have bright blades.
Blade 7-ins. Price $2.95

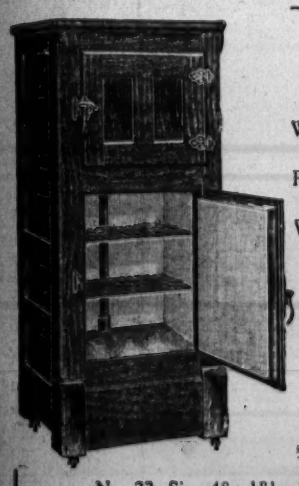
Garden Trowels. Sheffield half bright steel blades, wood handles.
Length 15-ins. Price $1.25

"Ice Berg" Vacuum
All metal freezers. Delicious Ice Cream in 19 minutes without turning or shaking. Easily cleaned
1 2
$10.50, 12.50
4 qts.
$19.50

"Peerless" Ice Cream Freezers
The best made. Only 3 minutes for perfect freezing. All gears enclosed.
1 2 3 and 4 qts.
$8.50, 9.50, 11.50, and 13.50.

Sheffeld Garden Shears. Solid steel blades, polished wood handles.
Blade from center rivit 8, 9-ins.
Price $4.25 and 5.50 pair

Garden Weed Forks. Bright twisted Sheffield steel prongs, wood handles, length 15-ins.
Price $1.50 each



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Single Door Type

No. 22, Size 48 x 18½ x 25 ins.
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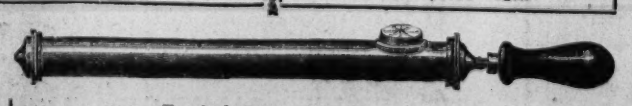
Price $225.00

English Heavy Brass Garden Syringes
Superior quality, polished wood handles.
No. 100. With 2 Roses
Size 1¼ by 16 ins. Price $4.50. Size 1½ by 18 ins. Price $5.50

Landreths Flower and Vegetable Seeds



English Brass Garden Syringes
As Sketch 1¼ by 16 ins. 1½ by 18 ins,
Price $3.75 $4.25

"Neverbend" Sheffield Garden Forks
Heavy quality cast steel prongs, half round, 4 prongs, measuring over all 8 by 13-ins. Long ash handles. Price $5.50 each
Canadian 4-Prong Soading Forks. Flat Prongs, diamond points, heavy quality. Price $4.50 each

Pruning Shears. Black Japanned handle, best cast steel blades.
Price $2.25 pair
Watering Cans. Green Enamelled.
Sizes 2 3 4 pts.
Price $1.95, 2.25 & 2.50

"Neverbend" Garden Spades. Best high grade Shelfield steel, guaranteed not to bend, 12 by 7½ ins.
Medium quality with "T" handles. Price $5.25 each
Heavy „ „ "D" „ „ 5.95 „

"Success" all steel white refrigerators built to last a lifetime, will not chip, crack or warp. 8 models to chose from Double Door Type.

No 27, height 42" depth 22½" width 34½"
Price $239.50
No. 28, Size 46½" x 22½" x 34½"
Price $299.50
No. 26, Size 55" x 22½" x 32½"
Price $320.00

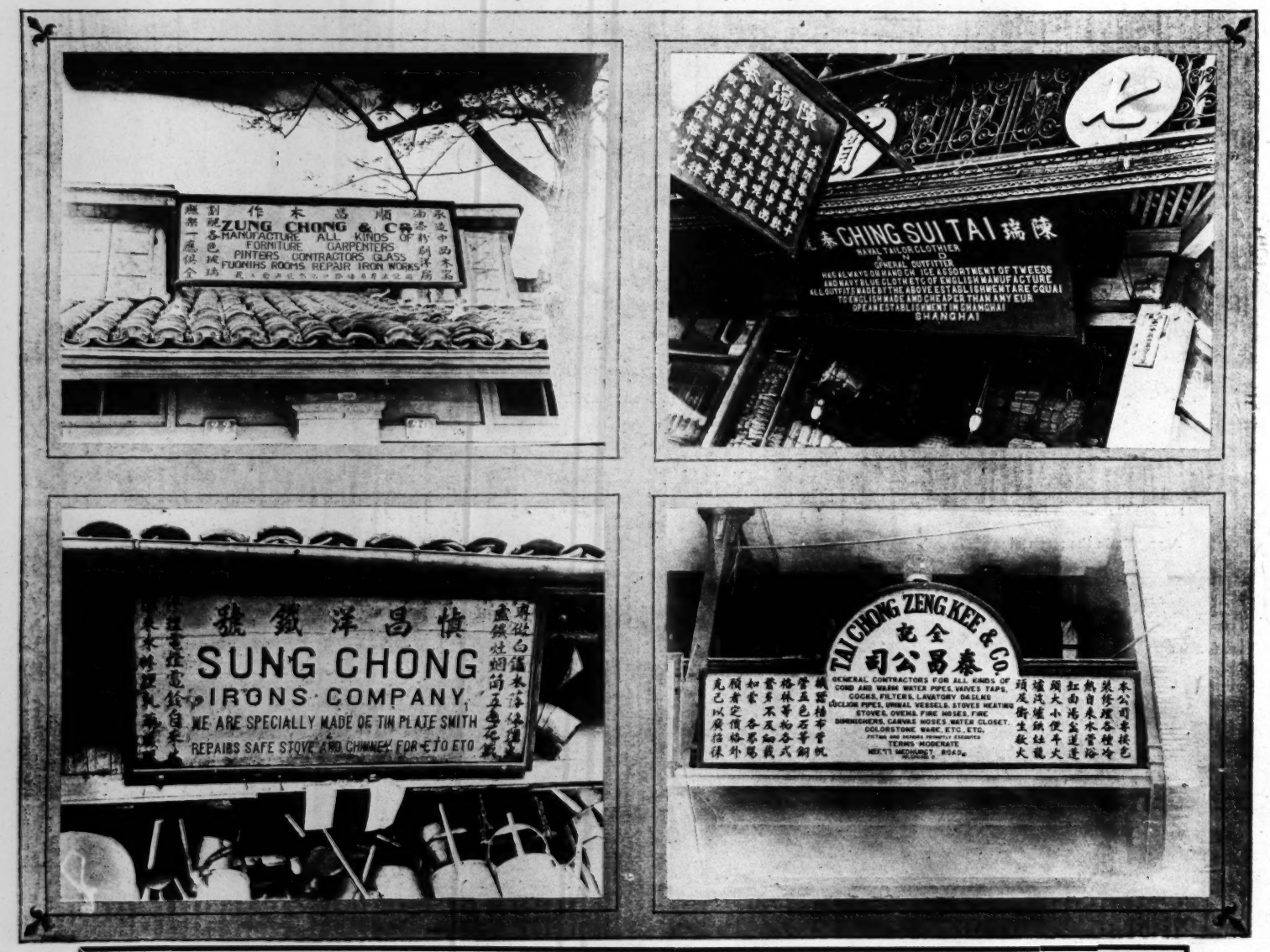
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

Photos by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.



The Home Depends Upon Health

The Happiness of the Home depends upon the Health of the Husband. Insurance will protect you against loss of your present property, but Sanatogen will do much more. It will enable your husband to keep his health and earning powers, to improve his position, to get more and enjoy it more. SANATOGEN will strengthen his nerve and brain, giving him a splendid reserve of vitality and endurance.

Do not think that you cannot help your husband to success in his work. You can! If you see to it that he takes Sanatogen regularly. Buy Sanatogen to-day and let your husband take it with his meals for a few weeks. He will soon experience the beneficial effects and quickly recover all his old-time energy and joy of life.

More than 24,000 Physicians have enthusiastically recommended Sanatogen for its health-building and rejuvenating power.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

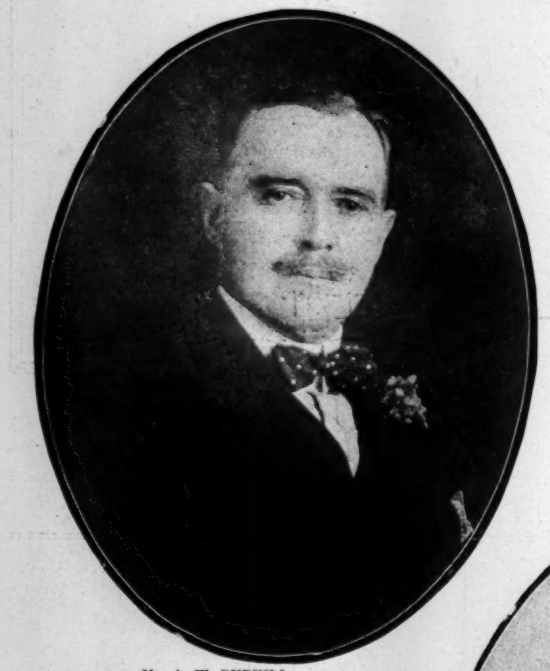
Pictorial Section
The China Press

日五十月四曆陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924. 號八十月五曆陽

中國 PICTURESQUE CHINA 風景

蘇州留園
A CHINESE GARDEN AT SOOCHOW.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.



MR. A. W. BURKILL.
Who spoke on behalf of the Stewards and members of the Shanghai Race Club at the opening of the new Union Jack Club on Monday and thanked the non-British members of the Race Club for the loyal support they had always given to the Union Jack Club, which was definitely assured financial support as far as was humanly possible.
上海跑馬總會董事白克而君

MR. A. W. OLSEN.
Secretary of the Shanchai Race Club, to whose excellent and energetic work the successful running of the Union Jack Club has hitherto been due. Mr. Olsen was the recipient of well-merited commendation from Mr. A. W. Burkill at Monday's ceremony in connection with the opening of the new premises of the Union Jack Club.
上海跑馬總會總幹事烏而生君

MR. FRANZ WINKLER.
The newly appointed Austrian Consul in Shanghai. Mr. Winkler has been in the Consular service for many years, and before the war would have been retired at the present time, but the need of his country for diplomatic representation in this port made him forego any privileges he might have had and add that duty to his others, as general manager for Bohler Bros. Mr. Winkler says that Austrians must look forward, not backward, and try to find their place again in the family of nations.
上海之新任奧領事

MR. BRODIE A. CLARKE.
Who may fitly be called the "Grand Old Man" of Shanghai, and who, on Friday, May 9, celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birthday. Those who know Mr. Clarke most intimately can vouch for the many acts of kindness done by him in an unobtrusive manner to those who have fallen on evil times. In spite of the ripe age he has attained, Mr. Clarke is in the very best of health and is still as active as many far younger men.
上海最老之外僑克拉克君現年八十歲

MR. ROBERT V. U. WANG.
A graduate from George Washington University, was known as a great magician while he played an act entitled "Prince Wang in Oriental Mystery Garden" on Keith Circuit, and entertained three ex-Presidents —Taft, Wilson and Harding. He is now acting vice-president and treasurer to the China Trans-Oceanic Trading Company, Inc., of Shanghai.
君王家衛幻美留

THE SPRING OUTING PARTY OF THE AMERICAN RETURNED STUDENTS CLUB HELD RECENTLY AT THE FORT HOTEL, WOOSUNG.

遊郊之季春學同美留

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A pagoda in the mountains of Shansi.
山西之寶塔

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A cave temple in the mountains of Shansi.
山西山穴中之廟

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A happy-go-lucky musician at Hangchow.
杭州琴師

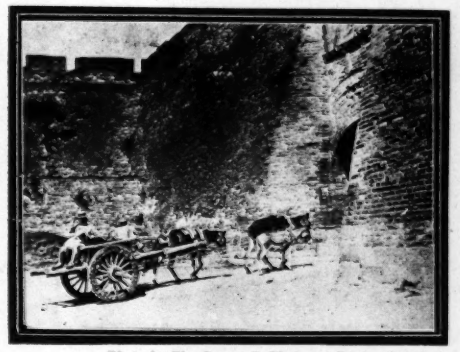


Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A gate in the city wall at Yungpingfu.
永平府城之直門

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

They saw logs differently in the mountains. Taken at Ye Tao Ho, Shansi.
山西之鋸木法

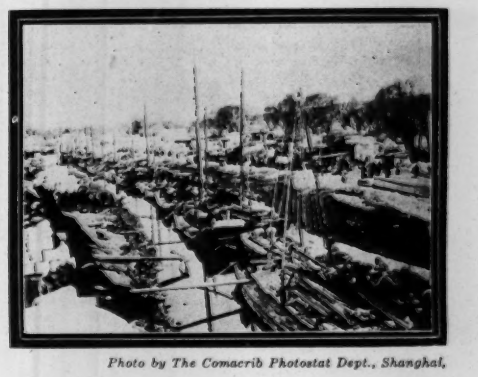


Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A canal scene at Pao Ting Fu, North China.
保定風景

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

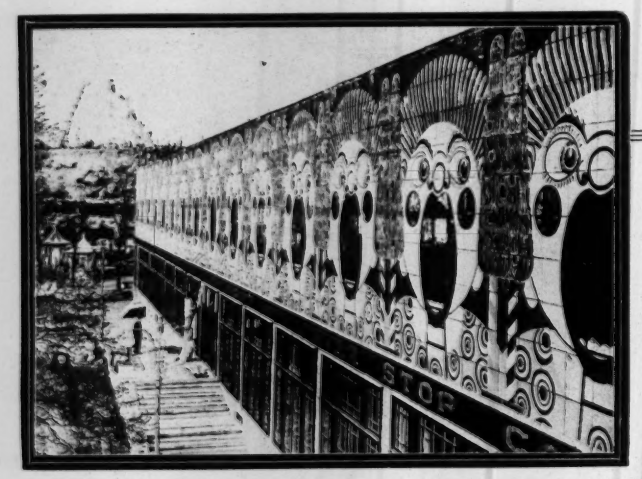
A happy family at Hangchow.
杭州之平民家庭觀

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

Life on Zi Kai Wei Creek, Shanghai.
徐家匯河道

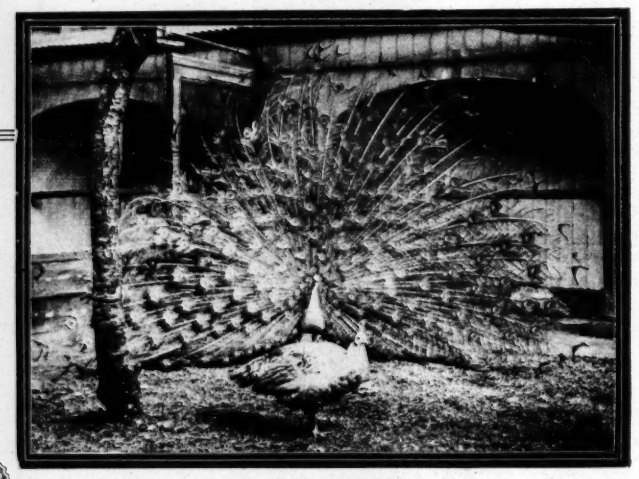
Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

Quite a load for such a small party. He lives near the Great Wall at Yen Ho Ying.
燕河營之驢



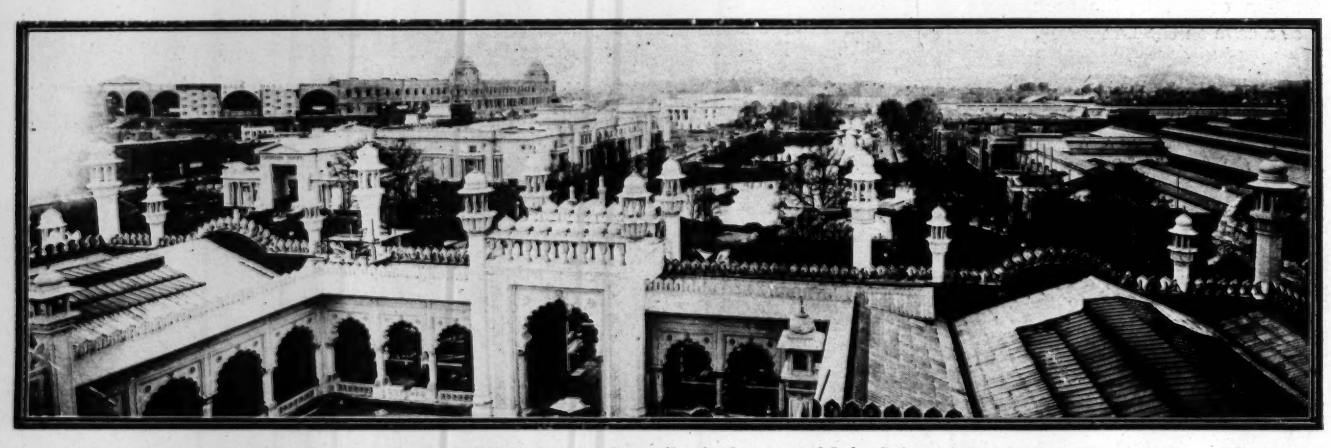
An appropriate design of the Never Stop Cafe at the Wembley Exhibition showing a line of faces with open mouths.

英國博覽會食物舖前之廣告



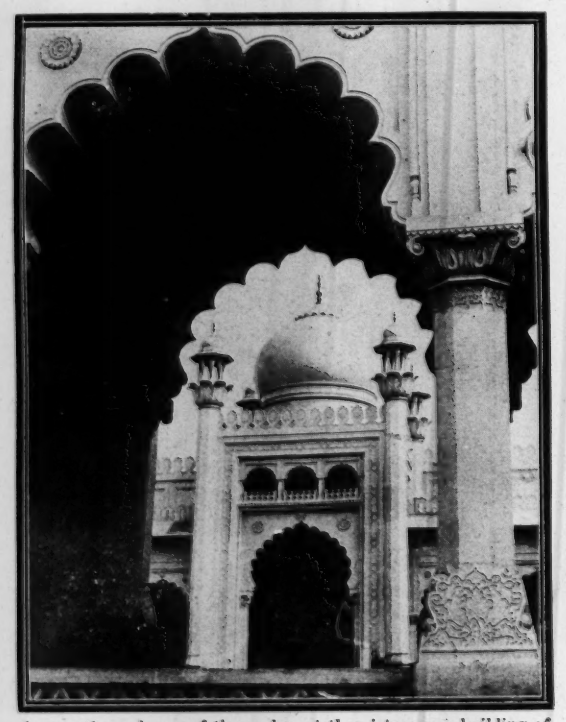
The peacock greets the Spring sunshine by opening out his tail to its fullest extent at the London Zoo.

孔雀開屏圖



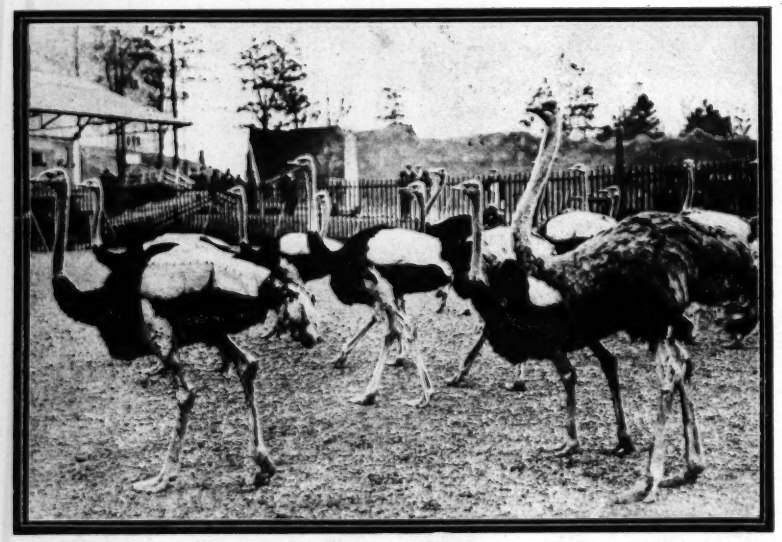
From left (at back), the Stadium, Canadian Pacific Building, Canada, Australia, the Ornamental Lake, Palace of Engineering and in the foreground entrance to Palace of India at the Wembley Exhibition.

英國博覽會全景



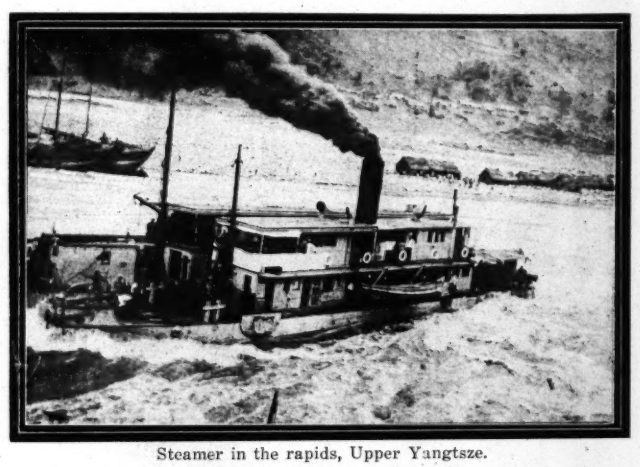
A peep through one of the arches at the picturesque building of India at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

溫白來之英國博覽會已於四月廿三開幕



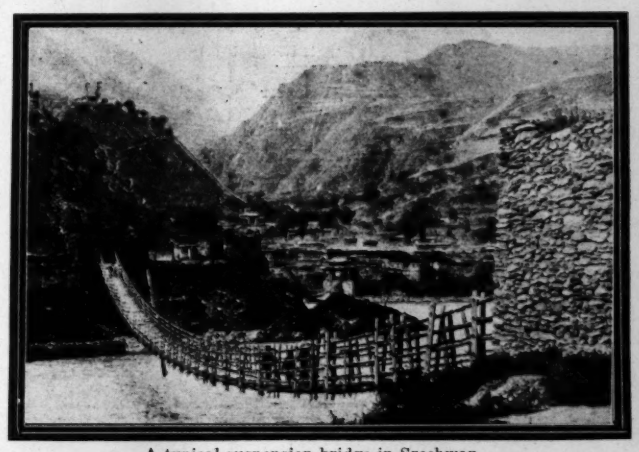
Our photo shows the South African corner of the British Empire Exhibition, where ostriches are seen strutting about to the envy of all women, who, no doubt, think of how hats could be decorated with their feathers.

英國博覽會中之婆洲駝鳥



Steamer in the rapids, Upper Yangtsze.

長江上游之汽船

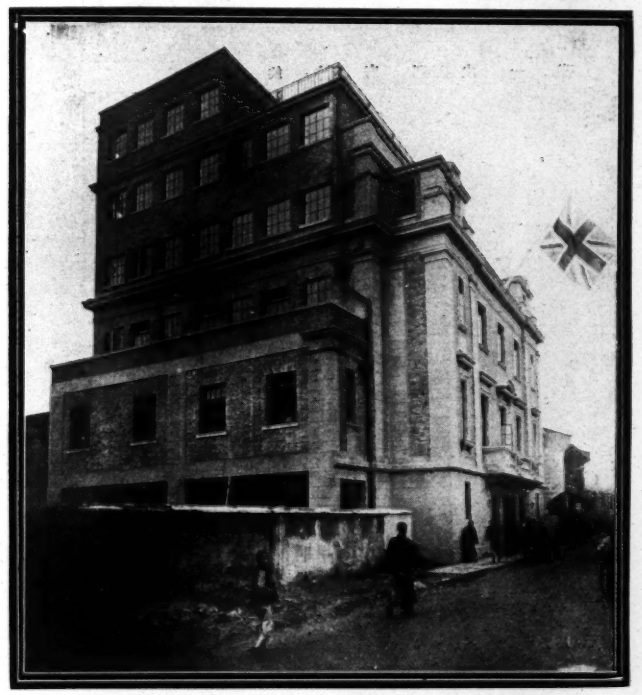


A typical suspension bridge in Szechwan.

四川之繩索橋

A very successful dance was given on Friday, May 9, at the Navy Y.M.C.A. under the auspices of the American Women's Club to all men of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. These merry little functions, which are held here from time to time, help to relieve the tedium of the bluejacket's life when ashore.

海上美國婦女會招待海軍之跳舞會



NEW HOME OF THE UNION JACK CLUB.

Thanks to the consistent generosity of the Navy League and the Shanghai Race Club, the British Navy can now boast an up-to-date home of its own for the benefit of sailors when ashore. The new premises of the Club are situated in Myburgh Road, in the vicinity of the Race Club, and the official opening ceremony was performed by the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., on Monday last. The Club is a well-appointed institution where Jack ashore is assured rest and recreation, and its consummation redounds to the credit of all who have been instrumental in securing this much needed haven for that branch of Great Britain's defensive system which King George once aptly termed the nation's "sure shield."

英國水手總會新屋落成

Mr. Paul Page Whitham, new head of the American Chamber of Commerce and President of the Asia Development Company.

一九二四年東方大學辯論隊得優勝英文辯論之約翰大學隊

St. John's University Debating Team, Champions, 1923-24.

Left to right:

Henry H. L. Ma (*2nd supporter*),

F. H. Hamilton Pei (*leader*),

James T. M. Toong (*1st supporter*).

會串名劇中之美裤蹈舞

BEVY OF BALLET DANCERS.

Madame Victoria Tomina, a dancer of no mean order, is here shown surrounded by a number of graceful local pupils whom she has been initiating in the art of the orthodox Russian Ballet. Two performances were given at the Lyceum Theater, one last Thursday night and one in the preceding week, and on both occasions, Madame Tomina and her assistants won very favorable comment from the audience.

The names of the ladies in the above group are:—Centre: Mme. Tomina; Front row: Misses Nedler and Frank; Back row: Misses James, Buchanan, Rokko, Sherbina and Goushkoff.

There is a perennial freshness about Shakespeare's conception of "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream," a successful presentation of which was given at the Lyceum Theater on Wednesday afternoon by pupils of the Cathedral School in Shanghai. The whole was produced by Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, and the success of the piece, both in point of artistic merit and attendance, is another feather in the cap of Mr. Graham Barrow, who has been responsible for so many successful theatrical ventures in Shanghai. The above picture is of the fairies and Titania (Miss Forshaw). 劇名第沙之演所堂學堂拜禮路馬三海上

At the court of Duke Theseus in "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream." 幕一之邸府爵侯

Scene before Theseus in the "Mid-Summer Night's Dream." Reading from left to right:—Brewer, Yvonne Crichton, Hazel Fowler, Stella Tucker, McCann, Tuxford, Ortwin, Morphew, Thomas, Hammond, Dow, Roggers. 影攝之員演體全

SCENE FROM THE OPERA "PIQUE DAME." 串會客清儒外海上之院戲英大

The Opera-Ballet arranged by Mesdames Mona Holesco and Victoria Tomina at the Lyceum Theater has been generally acclaimed an artistic triumph. The above depicts one of the most captivating scenes from the lovely opera "Pique Dame," in which the costuming and general *ensemble* were highly effective. Mr. V. Meyer, whose voice was heard to advantage on the occasion of the first performance, was unable, through indisposition, to appear last Thursday and his role was taken by Mr. L. Levis. The above scene shows Mme. Holesco (centre) preferring the poor shepherd boy, played by Mme. Thoresen (third from the left) to the riches offered by the prince (fifth from the right) the part that was played by Mr. V. Meyer at the first performance.

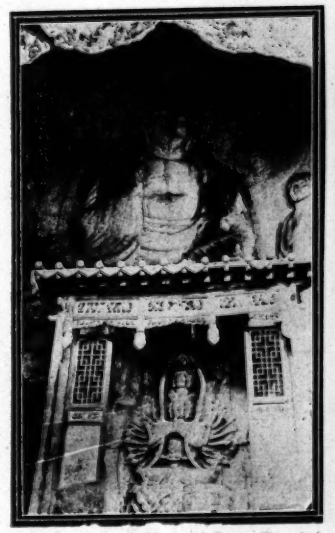


Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A Buddha carved in the rock wall of a cave on the Lan River, North China.

山洞中之石佛

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A deity in a temple at Pao Ting Fu.

定保廟宇

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A deity in a temple at Jehol, North China.

熱河廟景

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A deity in a temple at Chen Hsi Chen, North China.

北華廟宇

THE BURNING OF THE BOOKS.

The above picture recalls a chapter from ancient Chinese history and furnishes a Celestial example of bitter-end prohibition that did not eventually prohibit. A detailed narrative will be found in our news columns to-day.

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

A group in a temple at Kalgan.

口家張之廟宇

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

Taken in a temple at Tangshan.

山泰廟宇

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

China Press Sports

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

OPENING OF CRICKET HELD UP BY RAIN

Practice Match, Set For Yesterday, Goes Over

GOOD PROSPECTS

Old Timers Absent, But New Blood Is Good, Says Rumor

Due to the rain the first practice match of the cricket season, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, had to be called off. Weather permitting the opening game will be held next Saturday, between two teams to be picked from the available candidates for this year's honors.

Although actual play was out of the question yesterday, due to the soft condition of the grounds and the heavy sprinkle of rain a number of players were at the nets for practice, among them Messrs. Leach, Baker, Rawsthorne and Begg.

Cricket sharps are all up in the air this year as to the season's prospects, due to the absence of a number of old timers and the presence here of some new men about whom little or nothing is known. It is gossiped about the pavilion, however, that some of the new arrivals have considerable cricket ability up their sleeves, and that Shanghai is to see some great cricket this year.

The playing fields are in good condition, or will be as soon as the water leaves the ground. The pitches have had a good start this year, as there has been no play on them as yet. This has given the turf a good opportunity to knit, and in a week or two the field should be fast and firm.

In the meantime cricket devotees are marking time, hoping that the late start will mean a long and successful season.

Schoolboys To Try For Interscholastic Trophy This Week

All thoughts of the Shanghai Schoolboys are now centered on the fourth Annual Interscholastic Track and Field Meet which is set for Saturday, May 24. The preliminaries of the meet were held yesterday and now every schoolboy's hopes run high for winning the large beautiful shield for his school. The American boys will be out strong this year for the trophy as they lost by a narrow margin last season. Each of the three schools competing has won the prize for one year, namely, Shanghai Public School, Thomas Hanbury School and the Shanghai American School.

In an effort to retain the shield in their own hands the Hanbury athletes have been in hard training for some time while the Public School track men have been busy digging up some new valuable material for this year's competition.

The S. A. S. boys will be hard hit by the new ruling enforced by the school authorities which prevent athletes from being a member of two teams during the same season. Therefore many good track athletes chose baseball as their Spring sport. While the other schools will not be handicapped by any such ruling they have every reason to be thankful for their opportunity to grasp the worthy trophy which stays in their possession for one year until the next competition.

Baseball Scores

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, May 16.—Baseball results:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 1, Detroit 3.
Boston 4, Chicago 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnatti 3, Boston 8
Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 4
Chicago 12, New York 16
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 5.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(The papers are making quite a lot of fuss about free verse. I believe they call it something that sounds like "Vers libre." My spasms today will be very free, believe me).

My telephone
Makes me groan.
In a moment of imbecility
I thought it quite a utility
And so installed it,
My language appalled it.
But do you wonder?
You call on Sunday,
Get your number Monday,
You converse
And course ! ! !
Cut off!
You call 499.
She's fine.
Her voice
Is choice.
She says "I'll conneot you"
Then you get a jar—
"San E Gar!"
You call nought-two-two,
Get through (Thank you)
Engaged!
Enraged!
And we dare to swear and say
D ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
And groan
At the telephone.

• • •

William Heughan will sing tonight at the Country Club. This is Saturday. Tomorrow, and for the next three nights, he will be heard at the Lyceum Theater. Monday ought to be a great night. All the Scotch folk will be their and I am given to understand that William Heughan will sing just the things to please all. At the end of this column you will probably find a paragraph giving an idea of the Scotch singer's ability. I anticipate pleasurably.

• • •

We've a big show coming along next Saturday. That will be Empire Night, and the A.D.C. are staging a vaudeville. Everyone is helping. All the committee are doing something or other in the way of singing, producing or arranging, and Mr. Reg. Wingrove will father the whole affair.

There will be everything from the classical to the old time music hall songs. By the way these same old time songs should be a feature of the show. Mrs. Chris Wingrove is getting a number of singers to fit the parts and you will be taken back to the days of "Knocked 'em in the old Kent Road" and "Ta ra ra boom de eh." Then there is to be excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan. They are to be given both settings and costumes and Mr. H. E. Muriel has collected just the right people to sing.

A one act play entitled "Jeanne d'Arc" will be another number. Mr. Reg. Kay has been preparing one or two things to get you guessing. These are just a few of the turns that ought to make Empire Night enjoyable. Booking is now open at Moutrie's.

• • •

Very pleasant memories will remain of my visit to the Holesco-Tomina evening last Thursday at the Lyceum Theater. Singing and dancing by singers and dancer were perfectly delightful. I am sure that if the playgoing public only knew how really good these people are they would simply swamp the house. I mentioned last week the wonderful bond of sympathy existing twixt Holesco and Tomina. One sings while the other portrays what is sung. It is a beautiful combination. I am glad to hear that we shall have more of the same kind of entertainment.

While Holesco and Tomina are naturally pre-eminent we must not forget some fine work put in by the rest of the company. Little Lucia Cherkoya won all our hearts by her pretty portrayals. In Miss Nedler we have a dancer of the first class. She was seen to special effect in her "Pierot and Pieretta" number with Mr. Cowell. Miss Nedler, I hope, will be given a great deal more to do in the dancing line. She evidently loves the work and knows how to fascinate us with it. Cowell also ought to be seen more. He is most convincing and chiefly in his unselfishness. He plays to his partners and plays well. Altogether a delightful show and one that will make an "Holesco-Tomina" evening an event in local theatricals.

• • •

I notice the wee pavilion is again adorning the Lawn Bowls Club greens or rinks. It has very pleasant memories. We are all very pally there, and after a strenuous game it is verra nice to talk it over and "kiss the jack." I don't know another game in which the spirit of comradeship is better engendered than in bowls.

Pass the lyre.
When you think that you are much
too old at forty,
And your figure is becoming like a
pear,
When you don't enjoy the things
considered naughty,
And the comb says you are losing
all your hair—
Play Lawn Bowls.

• • •

It's nice to see the cricket nets up again. And then there are all the little sheds that are to supply rest and refreshment to the many tennis players who are lucky enough to get a patch of green sward upon that wonderful piece of ground called the Race Course. Think of it. Cricket, baseball, swimming, polo, tennis, lawn bowls, racing, golf and good fellowship all confined to a limited acreage. The Race Course makes the summer months very happy ones.

• • •

It's a pity that the boxing fans did not turn out in bigger numbers on Friday evening when some splendid boxing bouts were staged at the old stadium and now called "The Olympic Stadium." Our old pal Kyko fought the fight of his life. He was up and down. He took and he gave, and at last he simply had to lie down while McCoy counted the fatal ten. But it was a fine fight. That Young Vollare will be heard of again. I don't see anyone in sight at his weight that will beat him. He just takes the goods to his opponent all the time. He gave away any amount of pounds to Kyko but he smashed in with both hands and his footwork was great.

Billy Tingle has been booked for three fights. They are all to come off during the next five or six weeks. He will naturally be the main event in each and I am assured by Messrs. Saunders and Percival that the rest of the card will be in keeping with the final. All three events will be staged at the Carlton.

• • •

There's always something doing at the Carlton. If Louis Ladow hasn't got something special on he feels grouchy, although he maintains his smile. In one part of the building he has pictures. You can eat anywhere and enjoy the goods. You can dance. You can sit about and sign. You can listen to the dicky birds sing, and you can always have quite a good time under the best conditions. And now Louis has yet another idea. He's going to open a "Palais de Dance." During the summer you will be able to dance either indoor, or on a finely constructed roof garden. I was told yesterday that the management had got at

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW MEMBER IS CHAMPION OF THE S'HAI CHESS CLUB

I. A. Boulanin Wins Out Over Nine Other Competitors

The Shanghai International Chess Club has just finished the Club Championship which has been won by I. A. Boulanin. There were ten entries for this event, and out of nine games played Mr. Boulanin won eight and only lost one game. The "runner up" was J. Koshnitzky who had seven and a half games to his credit. The Club champion is a new member and we can look forward to some interesting games before he loses his position. We give below the final game which decided the issue.

	J. A. Ely White	I. A. Boulanin Black
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 3
2	P—K 4	P—K—Kt 3
3	B—B 4	B—K—Kt 2
4	Kt—K 2	Kt—K B 3
5	P—K B 3	P—Q B 3
6	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q Kt 4
7	B—Q 3	P—Q R 4
8	B—K 3	Kt—Q 2
9	P—Q R 3	B—Q 3
10	O—O	R—Q Kt 1
11	Q—Q 2	P—Q R 5
12	Kt—Q R 2	P—Q B 4
13	Px—P	Px—P
14	P—Q B 3	Kt—K 4
15	KR—Q 1	Kt X P (Q6)
16	Q X Kt (Q3)	Q X Q
17	R X Q	P—Q Kt 5
18	R—Q 3	P—Q Kt 6
19	Kt—Q B 1	Kt—Q 2
20	Kt—Q 3	R—Q B 1
21	Kt—K B 4	P—K R 4
22	Q R—Q 1	P—Kt 4
23	Kt—R 3	P—B 3
24	P—Kt 3	B X Kt
25	R X B	Kt—K 4
26	R—Q 5	P—Kt 5
27	P X P	P X P
28	R X Kt	P X R
29	Kt—B 2	K—B 2
30	Kt X P	R—Q 1
31	R—B 1 ch.	K—K 3
32	K—B 1	B—B 3
33	K—K 2	R—K Kt 1
34	Kt—K 6	R—K R 1
35	Kt—Kt 4	R—K B 1
36	K—B 3	P—B 6
37	R—K R 1	B—Kt 4
38	P—R 4	B X B
39	Kt X B	R—Q B 1
40	Kt—Q 5	R—B 3
41	P—Kt 4	K—B 2
42	K—Kt 3	P—K 3
43	Kt—K 3	R—Q 1
44	R—B 1 ch.	K—Kt 3
45	R—B 2	R—Q 6
46	K—B 3	R—B 1
47	K—K 2	R—Q 2
48	R—B 3	R—K R 2
49	Kt—Kt 2	R—Q 1
50	R—R 3	R—Q2
51	Kt—K 3	R—Q 7 ch.
52	K—K 1	R—Q 6
53	Kt X P (a)	R—Q 8 ch.
54	K—K 2	R X R
55	K X R	R X P
56	Kt X P ch.	K—B 3
57	Kt—Q 7 ch.	K—Kt 4
58	Kt—B 5	K—B 5
59	K—Q 2 (b)	R—R 7 ch.
60	K—Q 3	R X P
61	Kt X P	R—K R 7
62	P—B 4	P—Kt 7
63	Kt—B 3	R—R 6 ch.
64	K—Q 4	R X Kt
65	Resigns	

Notes.—(a) Black overlooked this move.
(b) If white Kt X P then Black K—K 6 and mate.

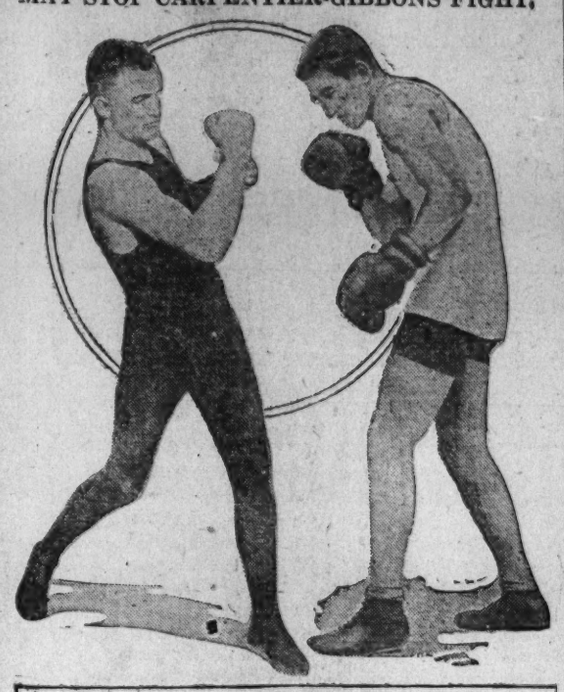
Women Tennis Stars To Play In Europe

(Exclusive China Press)

New York, May 16—Miss Helen Wills, of California, champion woman tennis player, and Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory sailed today for Europe to seek new honors on the tennis courts.

Miss Wills sailed aboard the Berengaria, while Mrs. Mallory was a passenger on the Paris.

MAY STOP CARPENTIER-GIBBONS FIGHT



TOM GIBBONS and GEORGES CARPENTIER.

An application for an injunction to prevent the 15-round fight between Georges Carpentier and Tommy Gibbons in Michigan City, Ind., on May 31 is threatened by Billy Gibson, New York fight promoter, who declares he has Carpentier under contract to fight Gene Tunney in New York on June 20. He declares the contract calls for Carpentier to meet Tunney before any other fight in America.

Central China Athletic Meet Proves Big Success; Hunan Province Winner

Good Management And Sportsmanship Shown, Despite Unfavorable Weather Conditions; Great Progress Shown

BY C. H. McCLOY

The Central China Meet for the provinces of Anhuei, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan was held in Changsha Friday and Saturday, May 9 and 10. The field was a newly equiped military drill ground, with a new track of 800 meters in length 8 meters wide on two sides, and four meters wide on the other two. Inside the enclosure was a football field, two basket ball fields, two volley ball fields, and two tennis courts. The whole layout was surrounded by a fence, and there were grandstands on two sides.

The first day of the meet was carried on in a drizzling rain. As it had rained steadily for about ten days, the field was flooded, and the track was soft. The jumps were carried on with Boy Scouts pumping out the pits with paddy-field chain-pumps—but the athletes and officials carried on without a murmur of suggestion at postponement. The field was kept cleared of spectators by a combination of Boy Scouts and soldiers, and there was no trouble at all with the crowd. The order was certainly as good as in any Far Eastern meet I have seen in China. In this, there were a number of Girl Scouts who took their parts in the rain with the rest of them, and did a good job of it, too. The combination of Boys, Girls and straw-sandaled soldiers carrying umbrellas made an unique picture, but they did the work.

LARGE PROGRAM

The program included the entire Far Eastern program with the exception of baseball, in which there were no teams entered. Hunan had things pretty much their own way in track and field, the final score in those events by provinces being Hunan 145 2/5, Hupeh 42 3/5, Anhuei 2, and Kiangsi 18. Summaries are given below. Human made a clean sweep of the swimming, taking all places in each event.

Hunan won the finals in volley ball from Hupeh in a good game, scores 21 to 8; 21 to 18; and 21 to 5. The first day Hupeh defeated Anhui 21—1 and 21—1; and Hunan defeated Kiangsi 21—1 and 21—8. The preliminaries were played in the rain.

Hunan girls also defeated Hupeh girls in volley ball by a rather one-sided score.

In basket ball, on the first day the games were played in the rain, and the preliminaries went as follows:

Hupeh 12, Kiangsi 4, Hunan 6, Anhuei 0. The finals were played on Saturday where Hupeh defeated Hunan 23 to 9. It was however a better game than the score sounds.

The tennis had to be played on Saturday and Sunday morning, as the rain killed all play on Friday. The games were pulled off on the Yale-in-China courts. Hupeh won.

The football was played on Friday and Saturday. On Friday, Hunan beat Kiangsi 11 to 1, and Anhuei defeated Hupeh 5 to 2. The games were played in a field several inches deep in water in a rain, and the competition looked like a motor boat race. The finals resulted in a win for Anhuei 1 to 0. The Anhuei team was the team from the St. Paul's School at Anking. The Hunan team was the Yale team. In football, Hupeh threw away the championship by a piece of political stupidity. The Boone College team had previously defeated the St. Paul's team and the Yale team, and looked good

(Continued on Page 2)

Cricket Club's Tennis Section Prepares For New Season's Activity

The Shanghai Cricket Club are arranging a "New Comers'" Tennis tournament with a view to classifying the new members in preparation for the 1924 series of tournaments and championship games. The list for the above can be found in the S.C.C. Pavilion and is to be closed on Friday, May 23.

This is the opening tournament of the tennis season as far as the Shanghai Cricket Club is concerned and tennis enthusiasts are looking forward to a successful season and if weather conditions are as favorable as they were last season, we should see some very keenly contested games. A new feature this season will be the display of trophies in the Club Pavilion prior to and during all the tournaments. The Committee elected for the 1924 season is as follows. G. F. Forshaw, Esq., (Chairman). Messrs. T. R. Bannister, L. Goldman, E. G. Norman, N. B. Ramsay and L. R. Wheen.

Beyond the "New Comers'" tournament, no arrangements have as yet been made regarding the usual yearly matches. Last season, the weather was very favorable and permitted a considerable amount of enjoyable tennis to be played and the "Monday Guest Afternoon" were well patronised and thoroughly enjoyed.

The tournaments were well supported and the following are some of the popular winners:

Spring singles handicap (A Class), Mr. C. R. W. Thomson.
Spring singles handicap (B Class), Mr. E. Jones.
Autumn singles handicap, (B Class), Mr. L. A. Sullivan.
Autumn doubles handicap (B Class), Mr. L. A. Sullivan and Mr. J. L. Crompton.
Spring doubles handicap (B Class), Mr. A. F. Hancock and Mr. J. E. March.
New Comers' tournament (B Class) Mr. L. A. Sullivan.

After a very exciting and well contested game Mr. W. Mansel Smith won the Singles Championship defeating Mr. L. Goldman and Messrs. H. Gulick and E. G. Norman defeated Messrs. W. S. Read and A. F. Wheen in the Doubles Championship.

Another tournament that was much enjoyed was the American Doubles Tournament which provided the usual strenuous day's tennis. The winners last season were Messrs. E. R. Cartwright and A. R. Moores.

Three prizes were presented last year for the winners of the "Mixed American Tournament" and these were:

1st prize. Mr. and Mrs. W. Mansel Smith.
2nd prize. Mr. Tweedlie and Mrs. Wallet.
3rd prize. Mr. Tippin and Miss Hamilton.

This tournament was very popular. The "Old Men" were the winners of the "over 40 and under 40" match—and won it well—and we hope to see them win it again this year.

NOTTS DEFEAT SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM

Warwickshire Defeated By Middlesex; Somerset Loses To Surrey

London, May 16.—The match between Notts and the South Africans was concluded at Nottingham today, Notts winning by three wickets. The South Africans had made 186 in the first innings and 236 in the second, while Notts had made 185 in the first innings. Today Notts went in a second time and made 238 for the loss of seven wickets, thus winning the match. For Notts George Gunn made 58 and John Gunn 89 not out.

At Lords, Middlesex beat Warwickshire by an innings and nine runs. The Middlesex player Dales scored 109 not out.

Surrey defeated Somerset at the Ovaj on the first innings. Lyon, for Somerset, made 95 in the first innings.

At Leyton Leicestershire beat Essex by seven wickets. In Leicester's second innings Astill made 75 not out.

Lancashire beat Glamorgan at Liverpool by 128 runs. In the first innings Lancashire scored 49 and 208 for eight wickets (declared) in the second. Glamorgan made 22 in their first venture and 107 in the second. Spencer, for Glamorgan, took five wickets for nine runs in Lancashire's first innings. In Glamorgan's first innings Parkin took six wickets for six runs and R. T. Tyldesley four for 16. In Glamorgan's second innings Parkin took four wickets for 30 runs.

County Championship Positions

(Reuter's Service)

County	Pld.	Won	Lost	1st Inns. Won	1st Inns. Lost	Pts.
Yorkshire	2	2	0	0	0	10
Middlesex	2	2	0	0	0	10
Surrey	2	1	0	1	0	8
Lancashire	2	1	0	1	0	8
Sussex	2	1	0	1	0	8
Kent	2	1	0	0	1	6
Leicestershire	2	1	0	0	1	6
Derbyshire	2	0	0	1	1	4
Essex	2	0	1	1	0	3
Glamorgan	4	0	3	1	0	3
Worcestershire	1	0	0	0	1	1
Somerset	1	0	0	0	1	1
Hampshire	2	0	1	0	1	1
Northampton shire	1	0	1	0	0	0
Warwickshire	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	2	0	2	0	0	0
Notts	—	—	—	—	—	—

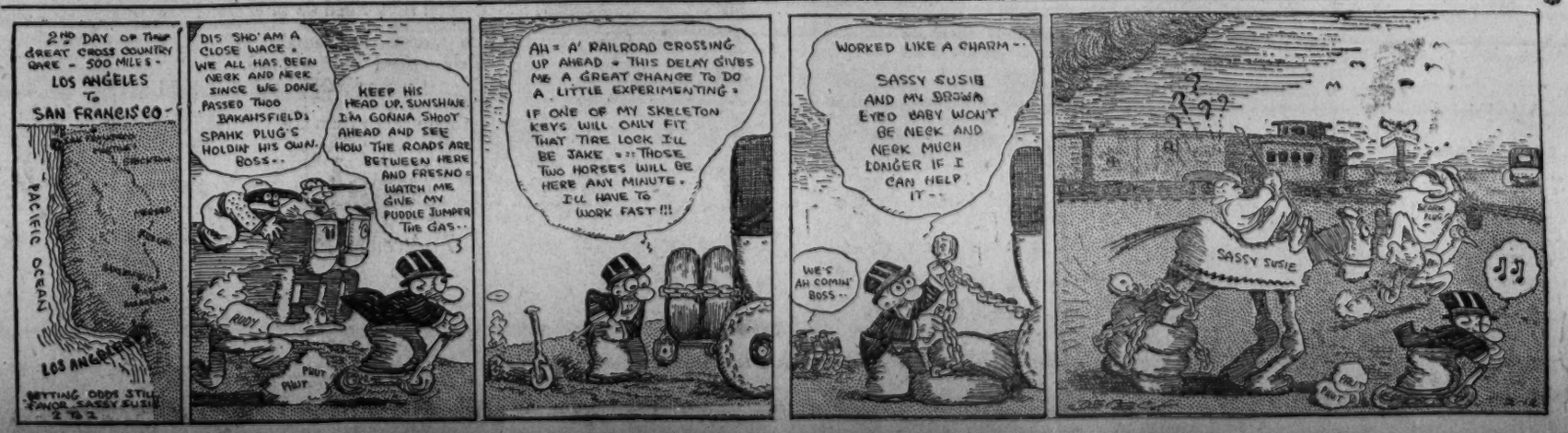
RECORDS BROKEN AT INTER SCHOOL ATHLETIC MEET

Chinese Athletes In Keen Competition At Annual Games

The inter school competition (S.M.C. Public Schools for Chinese) for the Chairman's Shield took place on Friday afternoon in the Hongkew Park in glorious weather. Owing to the recent heavy rain the sports had been twice postponed and since the competitors were out of training and the track very heavy no second times were expected. However, two records were broken, first by a Nieh Chih-kwei boy in the running long jump with a splendid leap of 19 feet, ½ inch, and secondly by the Ellis Kadoorie School and the Public School for Chinese who each had a boy doing 31 3-5 in the potato race. Also, Yue Bang-ling of the Public School for Chinese did the 100 yards in 11 secs, thus equalling his record of last year.

The sports were more keenly contested than ever before and until the last event, the relay race, the result was in doubt. The Nieh Chih-kwei put the matter beyond question by winning this event comfortably and so carried off the shield which was presented to the captain of the winning school by Mrs. V. G. Lyman. The final points were, Nieh Chih-kwei School 160 pts. Ellis Kadoorie School 154½ pts. Public School 153¼ pts. The officials were, Referee, Mr. G. Johnston, Judges, Messrs. Healey, Dainton, Macintosh, Cooke, Starter, J. J. Evans, Stewards, Messrs. Baillie, Millington Lobb, Secretary, H. S. Bartley.

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck


2ND DAY OF THE GREAT CROSS COUNTRY RACE - 500 MILES - LOS ANGELES To SAN FRANCISCO
PACIFIC OCEAN
LOS ANGELES
BETTING ODDS STILL FAVOR SASSY SUSIE 2 TO 1
DIS SHO' AM A CLOSE WACE - WE ALL HAS BEEN NECK AND NECK SINCE WE DONE PASSED THOO BAKAHSFIELD!
SPAHK PLUG'S HOLDIN' HIS OWN, BOSS--
KEEP HIS HEAD UP, SUNSHINE I'M GONNA SHOOT AHEAD AND SEE HOW THE ROADS ARE BETWEEN HERE AND FRESNO - WATCH ME GIVE MY PUDDLE JUMPER THE GAS--
RUDY
FRUIT
AH = A' RAILROAD CROSSING UP AHEAD - THIS DELAY GIVES ME A GREAT CHANCE TO DO A LITTLE EXPERIMENTING - IF ONE OF MY SKELETON KEYS WILL ONLY FIT THAT TIRE LOCK I'LL BE JAKE - THOSE TWO HORSES WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE - I'LL HAVE TO WORK FAST !!!
WORKED LIKE A CHARM--
SASSY SUSIE AND MY BROWN EYED BABY WON'T BE NECK AND NECK MUCH LONGER IF I CAN HELP IT--
WE'S AH COMIN' BOSS--
SASSY SUSIE
SPARK PLUG
FRUIT

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

least thirty beauties to take the gilded youth of the town round to the harmonies played by the well known orchestra. They hope to increase this platoon to fifty. While the dancers are resting and sipping from the cup that cheers they will be able to look upon and enjoy ballets and vocalists. I looked in at a rehearsal this morning. Very nice! And I wasn't looking at the dancing so much either. This "Palais de Dance" will be opened very soon.

* * * *

Make a note of the fact that there is to be sports and scouting on the Race Course next Saturday afternoon. The program is a long one but maintains its interest from the time you go in until you go out.

* * *

William Heughan concert at the Country Club last night was altogether charming. The vocalist is a fascinating man, has a magnificent voice, acts well, and seems to live in his songs. He can be very thoroughly recommended to the music-loving public.

Baseball Season Is Here

Recruit Terry, of New York Giants, is shown receiving instructions in the finer points of sliding into a base from Manager John J. McGraw, called the "master mind of baseball."

Central China Athletic Meet Proves Big Success;

(Continued from Page 1)

to take the sectional championship.

"FAVORITE SONS"

The Hupeh Executive Committee decided to discard this plan which was a proved one, and selected a team of favorite sons who had never played together, and who refused to play it off with Boone. The committee knew that the Boone team was the better team, but a combination of cold feet and cartilaginous spine caused them to decide in favor of the favorite sons who were lucky to get the short end of a 5 to 2 score in the preliminaries. From what I saw of the game, it should have been 10 to 2. This was about the only thing that marred an otherwise well worked out meet. The finals of the football was a farce.

The meet was interspersed with a number of exhibitions in some cases by several thousand students. The first was a drill by 3,000 primary school students which was a credit to the province. The next day, 1,400 Hunan Girls demonstrated. This was followed by a demonstration by 6,000 middle school students. Throughout the afternoon of the second day, a large number of institutions demonstrated, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Chinese Boxing, apparatus work—some of the niftiest I have seen—and a variety of other things. It was a real six-ringed circus, and all went off without confusion or interference with the rest of the games.

The officiating was uniformly good, and there were very few questions raised. I have never seen better sportsmanship on the part of athletes in any country. The few hard luck things that come up in any meet were all taken as part of the game, and the meet went on. When it is realised that this meet had in it students from some interior places, it is all the more remarkable. The only criticism one could have from the management end would be that there be fewer men with badges and more actual heads of things who took responsibility for definite jobs. This end could be improved a bit.

GOVERNOR ENTERTAINS

After the conclusion of the meet, Governor Chao Heng-ti gave a banquet at which His Excellency and a number of others spoke. The following morning, there was the meeting for the distribution of prizes, where the Governor again presided. Here is where the most of the criticism of the meet could be given. The prizes were far too many and expensive. Aside from medals, there were gold watches, fountain pens, scrolls, ink boxes, books, banners, and numerous other costly prizes. In many cases individuals who won an event got a number of medals, cups, and several other pieces of bric-a-brac. Some men winning several events carried away enough gold watches to equip a harem. In many cases, apparently prizes had been designated after the events were decided for most of the parlor furniture went to Hunan athletes. Some men carried away a steamer trunk full of stuff. It was as bad as the Tu Jung-tang mess at the giving of prizes at the last Shanghai Far Eastern. This is the kind of thing that develops pot hunters and professionals, and should be firmly discouraged. It was probably done in all sincerity, but should never be repeated.

When it is remembered that the meet was as large as the Far Eastern Games, with as many events in it, and was all completed by 4:30 p.m. of the second day, when the first day had rained all day; that the order on the field was first class, and the crowd orderly all the time; that the crowd stayed on in spite of the rain, so that they surrounded the whole field; and that the athletes showed as good sportsmanship as one would find in any meet in the world; that the field was a model in arrangement, and that the officiating was excellent, one can feel that there has been progress indeed in athletics. If Hunan keeps up the progress she has made in the last two years, in a few years there will be some real athletes coming out of that province for the Far Eastern.

Summaries: (Only provinces and records given).

100 Meters Dash—1 Kiangsi. 2. Hupeh. 3. Hunan. 4 Anhuei. Best time, 12 seconds.

200 Meters dash—1. Hupeh. 2 Hupeh. 3. Hunan. 4. Hunan. Best time, 25 seconds.

400 Meters run. 1. Hunan all four places. Time 59. 4 seconds.

800 Meters run. Hunan all four places. Time, 2:19. 8.

1500 Meters run. Hunan first three places. Hupeh fourth. Time, 5000 Meters run. Hunan all four places. Time, 19:13.

10000 Meters Run. Hunan first three places, Anhuei fourth. Time, 42:27.6.

100 Meter high hurdles. Hupeh first three places, Hunan fourth. Best time, 19 seconds.

200 Meter low hurdles. Hupeh first two men, Hunan last two. Time, 22.2 Seconds.

800 Meter relay. Hupeh first, Hunan second, Kiangsi third, and Anhuei fourth. Time, 1:50.2.

1600 Meter relay. Hupeh first, Hunan second, Kiangsi third. Time, 4:03.8.

Pole vault. Hunan all four places. Height, 9'11".

Javelin throw. Hunan all four places. Distance, 128 feet.

High jump. Hunan first. Three Hupeh and two Hunan tie for second. Height 5'2".

Broad jump. Hunan all four places. 18'3.5".

12 pound shot put. Hunan first three places, Kiangsi fourth. 39' 10".

Discus throw. Hunan first three places. Hupeh fourth. 86' 7"

Hop-step-jump. Hunan first Kiangsi second. Hupeh third and fourth 39' 6¼".

Pentathlon. Hunan all four places.

Decathlon. Hunan again all four places. Best score, 5370.

Swimming. Hunan all places. Events and times given.

50 Meters swim. 35.6."

100 meters swim 1:23.6

200 meters swim. 4:52.2 (On back).

400 meters swim. 10.46

1500 meters swim. 39:46.6

100 meters breast stroke. 1:52.

200 meter relay. 2:28.6.

The above records in the track and field should be read remembering that the track was soft and wet, and that the runway for broad jumps and pole vault were soggy, and the poles slippery. In the high jump, the feet of the men sunk in six inches in some places. The winner's foot sank in at least five inches when he jumped 5'2". He is at least a 5"6" jumper. In the javelin, the men did not dare put on any speed in the run, or they would have sprawled all over the take-off. It was very difficult to keep the stride in the the hurdles. My impression was that there are some real athletes in Central China.

Of the officials, the work of Mr. Chen Chu-hsien as head track judge, Mr. Chin Chao-chun as starter, Dr. Kao as head field judge, Mr. Feng-Chiu as basketball referee and of Mr. Peng as Football referee stood out as especially efficient pieces of work. The others did really fine work all the way through also.

Moshuhin Concert

Following is the program for the concert to be given Tuesday evening at the Town Hall by Mr. A. J. Moshuhin, basso. The program, which will be Mr. Moshuhin's last appearance in Shanghai, is made up of opera numbers by Russian and other composers. Cleo Carini will assist the singer at the piano.

PART 1

1. M. Glinka
   Air by Scussanin. From the Opera "The Life of the Czar"
2. N. Rimsky-Korsakoff
   Song of a Varjak Guest From the Opera "Sadko."
3. M. Mussorgsky
   Air by Shaklovit. From the Opera "Khavantchin."
4. A. Seroff
   A Military Song by Olofern. From the Opera "Judith."
5. M. Hippolitoff Ivanoff
   A Song of an old student. From the Opera "Assia."
6. A. Borodin
   Air of Prince Vladimir Galitzky. From the Opera "Count Egor."

PART 2

7. D. Verdi
   Air of Phillip II From the Opera "Don Carlos."
8. A. Baito
   A Ballade of the World. From the Opera "Mephistofeles."
9. S.H. Guno
   Couplets of the Golden Calf. From the Opera "Faust."
10. D. Rossini
    What slandering menas. Air from the Opera "The Barber of Sevillia."

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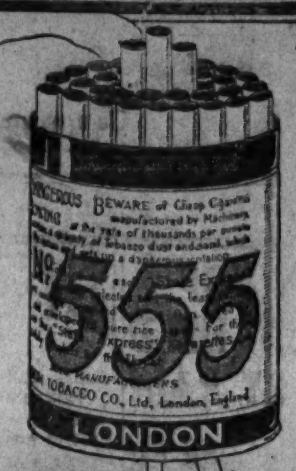

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	Capital subscribed during 1923	461,738,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	2,030,000,000 f.
2nd.	**Caisse Fraternelle** (Founded 1913) (Capitalisation Branch)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	344,292,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	853,162,000 f.
3rd.	**International Savings Society** (Founded 1912)	
	Rate of exchange 8 f. to the Dollar.	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	144,768,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	650,032,000 f.
4th.	**Nation** (Founded 1922)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	70,646,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	165,678,500 f.
5th.	**Epargne Fonc. de France** (Founded 1912)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	22,867,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	55,457,048 f.
6th.	**Soleil** (Founded 1920) (Capitalisation Branch)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	24,679,500 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	45,319,000 f.
7th.	**Societe Moderne de Capital** (Founded 1913)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	16,497,500 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	42,098,000 f.
8th.	**Aigle** (Founded 1920) (Capitalisation Branch)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	27,512,000 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	39,289,000 f.
9th.	**Mutualite Generale** (Founded 1906)	
	Capital subscribed during 1923	3,191,750 f.
	Total Capital subscribed up to end of 1923	22,944,103 f.

These Statistics were taken from LA GAZETTE DES ASSURES (14.2.1924)

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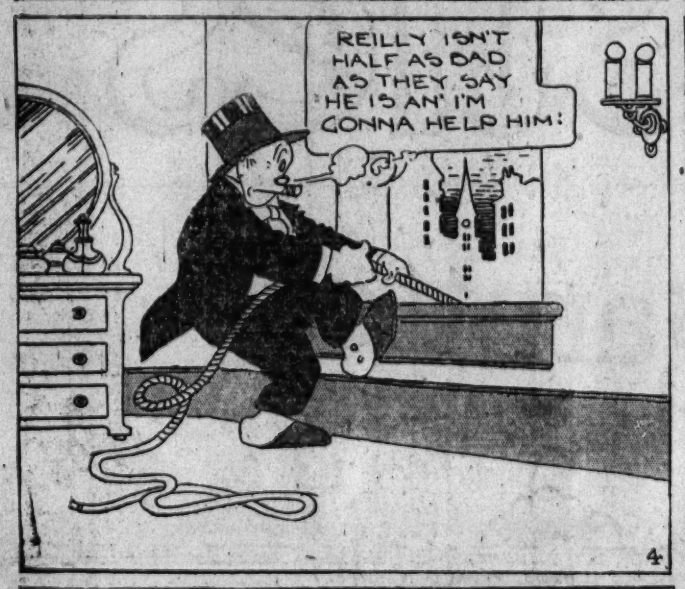

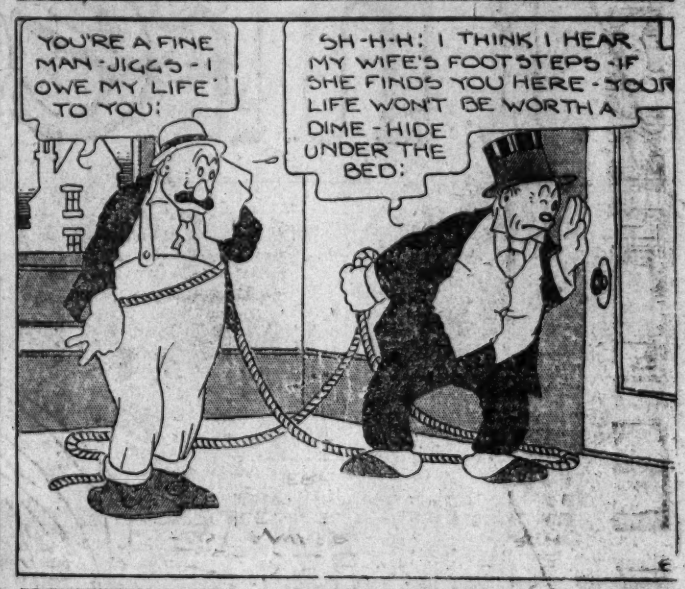
YOU'RE A FINE MAN - JIGGS - I OWE MY LIFE TO YOU!
SH-H-H! I THINK I HEAR MY WIFE'S FOOTSTEPS - IF SHE FINDS YOU HERE - YOUR LIFE WON'T BE WORTH A DIME - HIDE UNDER THE BED!
6.

OH! I DIDN'T HEAR YOU COME IN - MY BROTHER JUST ARRIVED FROM TEXAS - HE'S GOING TO SLEEP IN YOUR BED - YOU CAN SLEEP ON THE COUCH IN THE LIBRARY!
WHY DID YOU LEAVE TEXAS?
7.

AW! NOW LISTEN - MAGGIE - WHY CAN'T HE -
SHUT UP! MY WORD IS FINAL! DO YOU BEGRUDGE MY BROTHER A PLACE TO SLEEP? KEEP QUIET - SOME ONE IS AT THE FRONT DOOR!
8.

AH! HA! HERE HE IS! NOW COME ALONE NICELY! OR YOU'LL SPEND A COUPLE OF DAYS IN A HOSPITAL BEFORE YOU GO BACK TO JAIL.
GET UP!
AN' MAKE IT SNAPPY!
?
10.

COME ON OUT - REILLY! YOU HAVE AN UNDER STUDY IN JAIL!
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